nl.

Acme Whiskies

JOS. THOMPSON,

GRIFFIN, GA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.

Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.

Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 8 dozen each.

Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.

Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or cash by express prepaid.

So.

D GENTS' FURNISHING.

MENSE DISPLAY OF

MER GOODS!

Fail to Please You.

ALL KINDS!

GIN THIS WEEK—

AL CUT PRICE SALE!

All Departments. Special Drives in

nd Children's Suits!

CH BROS.,

HITEHALL STREET.

ges, Spring and

South.

GON COMPANY,

ER Manager,

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

ALL KINDS.

If you want the best goods at lowest possible prices be sure and call on us.

H. L. ATWATER, Manager.

MENT AND COAL.

VEN AWAY!

ar Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us, giving you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA- order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be of next April, at 10 o'clock, m., a little boy will unseal papers, states, the number of which shall take the Diamonds immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the

SCIPLE SONS.

E SONS,

nts. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,

F AND REDUCES INSURANCE.

ey Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick,

nd Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair,

and, Best Grate and Smith Coals.

R MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

ANTEE COMPANY.

and Safe Deposit Company,

TLANTA.

OMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

OCK $100,000.00.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys.

nce demands that you have your titles warranted. Are you under is indifferent about selling? To be sure of no own benefit. Are you wanting to sell to a buyer in e by having the title warranted for the benefit of the ntry? Guard against luke-warm bidding by announcing L WARRANTY COMPANY." Are you seeking a loan ake of warranty on your title transferable as collateral ed for circular. Address,

ALEX. W. SMITH, Secretary.

L SUPPLIES.

will pay you to write us for full particulars.

LEY & CO.,

and Railway Equipment,

TREET, NEW YORK.

s on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a e Assortment of

K AND REFRIGERATOR CARS

NATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

QUELLS.

ANSON. T. H. FRANCIS, Late of Simmons Hardware Co.

RRY & CO.,

HAM, ALA.,

onds and Stocks

SCHEDULE.

ROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

n daily, except those marked †, which are run daily ex unday only.

pm	2:20 pm	8:50 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01p m †12:30p m
pm	4:05 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4:55 pm	
pm	4:47 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:35 pm	
pm	6:30 pm	12:25 pm			
pm					
pm	1:20 am				
pm					
pm					
pm					
am					
am	1:50 am				
am					
am	8:50 am	5:40 pm			
am	10:47 am	7:22 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	
am	11:25 am	8:00 pm	5:10 am	* 7:45 am	† 1:00 pm
pm					
pm	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am	* 9:50 am	†1:10 pm

nta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah

daily.

n sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R., Savannah Ga.

MIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE B. AND O. BOUGHT.

Startling Sensations Developing on Wall Street.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. INVOLVED

A Scheme Which Looks to the Consolidation of the Express Companies—Important Railroad Schemes.

NEW YORK, August 31.—[Special.]—Wall street fairly bristled with sensational events today. The matter creating the greatest interest and excitement was the announcement that the United States Express company had bought the Baltimore and Ohio express. The stock exchange quickly construed this as a sure sign that the Baltimore and Ohio property had been split up to make it easier to handle, and that the express trade would at once be followed by a sale of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph to Mr. Gould for account of Western Union, and the railroad proper would probably soon go into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central in joint account with the Richmond Terminal, or else go to some syndicate of private capitalists. These surmises are not altogether without foundation, and many believe in them as assured facts. Under the influence of such faith, the market went flying to higher prices for those stocks specially effected, and the general list was bid up in sympathy.

Later in the day, ex-Senator Platt, who is president of the United States Express company, made the following official announcement:

"The present franchises and business of the Baltimore and Ohio Express company have been sold to the United States Express company for a period of thirty years. The sale was made directly by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, no other parties being recognized. The agreement was consummated last week and we take possession tomorrow. The negotiations for the sale have been pending about a month, having begun with President Garrett before his departure for Europe."

President Platt refusdd to state the price paid, but it is ackeowledged by the authorities that the consideration was $2,500,000, a million in cash and the balance in United States Express company stock.

Later this afternoon I met Calvin S. Brice, who is the financial director of the United States Express company, and through him the purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio was effected. It was also through him and Alfred Sully jointly that the original negotiations with Bob Garrett for the Baltimore and Ohio as a whole were conducted. Mr. Brice is a member of the executive committee of the Richmond and West Point system, and this connection suggested the idea that possibly the Terminal company was interested in the trade for the Baltimore and Ohio express. Mr. Brice assured me, however, that the purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio express was for the United States Express company solely. Nevertheless, he explains how the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio Express would naturally lead to a consolidation of all the express business throughout the south, to be controlled by the United States company. This, it is claimed, will be the more easily accomplished from the fact that the Southern Express company, virtually the Adams, has contracts, which for the most part, are immediately terminable or have only a short time to run. For instance all its contracts with the entire Terminal system, including the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, will expire within the next three months. The United States Express company, in absorbing the Baltimore and Ohio, makes itself strong enough to be uncompromisingly aggressive, which fact the Adams company seems fully torealize. Tonight Jay Gould is being roundly abused by the Adams people. They claim that he is behind the whole deal, and but for him they would themselves have been able to gobble the Baltimore and Ohio.

Wall street's interest today, however, was not confined to the express sensation. Almost as much attention was paid to a surprise which Henry Villard gave the stock exchange district, having accomplished successful negotiations with a Berlin syndicate to relieve the financial embarrassment of the much troubled Oregon Transcontinental company. The Oregon Transcontinental company has been struggling under a demand loan of three million dollars, and was sorely pressed for its payment. It had also loans of $350,000, which matured yesterday and today, likewise $1,700,000 falling due early in September, and $1,000,000 in October. Most of this indebtedness, it is said, was to parties interested in the Northern Pacific railroad and antagonistic to the Oregon Transcontinental. Much of it was on call in Boston. It had in its treasury bonds and stocks of the Oregon Navigation company to the extent of millions. Henry Villard for account of his Berlin syndicate has bought three million dollars each of the Oregon navigation bonds and stock and thus lifts the Oregon Trancontinental out of the hole. Wall street has it that this virtually ends the contest for control of the Northern Pacific, and furthermore that the programme now is for Mr. Job Smith to step down and out of the Oregon Transcontinental presidency, to make room for Henry Villard, or for some one he may nominate, and on the strength of this victory it is predicted that Henry Villard will again be a conspicuous leader in Wall street.

The arrest today of George H. Pell, junior member of the suspended firm of Grovesteen & Pell, was generally disapproved by brokers and bankers in Wall street who learned of it when they read this morning's newspapers. There are no new developments in the case today. I asked Calvin S. Brice if he thought the failure of Grovesteen & Pell would tend to disturb confidence in southern securities and southern enterprises in general. He replied, "It certainly should not. The trouble with that concern was that they simply managed the southern properties they had in hand very badly. As their experience widens Grovesteen & Pell will learn that constructing railroads in the south or anywhere else on call loans in Wall street won't work."

M. J. V.

DEVOURED BY FLAMES.

Fire in a Drugstore—Carwheel Works Burn—Other Fires.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Fire occurred last night in Talford's drugstore, 163 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, which caused slight damages. George F. Ring, drug clerk in the store, who was suffering from heart disease, dropped dead from excitement caused by the fire.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The extensive works of the St. Louis Car Wheel company, situated in the western suburbs of the city, were destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at about $100,000; fully insured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31.—[Special.]—A fire occurred at Branchville this afternoon at one o'clock and destroyed nine buildings as follows: Hamilton's general store and residence, Black's general store, A. F. H. Dake's general store and residence, J. Karrish's millinery store, Pearlstine, Karish & Co.'s general store, J. R. Mayes general store and D. D. Myers general store and dwelling. Loss $40,000, insurance $6,000.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Fire broke out shortly after one o'clock tonight in the engine room of the steamer Essex of the Weem's line and in a short time she was almost completely destroyed. The steamer cost $60,000 and was built only two years ago. Purser Griffin was badly burned about the head. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is covered by insurance.

Southern Dental Association.

FORT MONROE, Va., August 31.—The Southern Dental association listened today to papers by Dr. Baldwin, of Chicago; Dr. Marshall, of Little Rock; Dr. Winkler, of Atlanta; Dr. Paramore, of Hampton; Dr. Hodgkins, of Washington, and Dr. Powers, of New York. A grand ball was given in their honor tonight.

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRATS.

Pennsylvania State Convention—A Unanimous Report on Resolutions.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 31.—The democratic state convention met here at noon, with every delegation full and no contests, so that the usual committee on contested seats was not appointed. Great interest has attached to this convention by reason of anticipation of a contention between Mr. Randall and his friends and a party headed by Singerly, of the Philadelphia Record, upon the tariff question. Mr. Randall was a delegate, but Mr. Scott was not. He, however, appeared at the last moment as an alternate from Erie county. Both Randall and Scott were placed on the platform committee. A recess until 3:30 was then taken and the platform committee met at once.

On motion of Mr. Randall, Mr. Scott was made chairman and a sub-committee of six was appointed by the chair to prepare a report for the consideration of the general committee. The sub-committee was constituted as follows: Scott, (chairman); Randall, ex-Governor Curtin, Robert E. Wright, S. T. Neal, and J. B. Storer. This was construed to mean that two platforms would be submitted to the convention, and a contest on the floor would result. This proved not to be the case.

The convention met again shortly before four o'clock. The committee on permanent organization reported S. R. Seal, of Clinton, as permanent chairman, with a full complement of officers and a long list of vice-presidents. The report was adopted, and after a brief speech from the chairmain, the convention nominated J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, for supreme judge, and B. J. McGrann, of Lancaster, for state treasurer. Chairman Scott, from the committee on resolutions, appeared on the platform and said that he was directed to report the resolutions of the committee to the convention. He was pleased to state that it was unanimously agreed on. The meeting had been most harmonious.

The resolutions are as follows:

1. That we renew our allegiance to the principles and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily indorsed, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation." To these principles he has safely adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our state convention of 1886, and in view of the existing condition of the public treasury, we demand, with emphasis, that the large surplus already in the public treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with the forgoing declarations.

2. That we fully indorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, sagacious and patriotic, he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the democratic party; has directed the financial affairs of the government with apt ability; has strengthened the public credit and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. The apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of a party to the control of the federal government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well-to-do than in years, and more respected than ever before by other nations. His period of administration has been pure, economical and fearless, and meets the approval of all fair-minded and conservative citizens.

3. We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We indorse the legislation of congress against the importation of contract labor, and to compel the return of paupers and criminals.

We commend the national administration for its efforts to rigidly enforce these laws, and while we are opposed to any illiberal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

4. We favor liberal pensions to deserving union soldiers and sailors, and refer to the action of the present administration in adding to the pension rolls a larger number than was ever before placed there on the within corresponding period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims as proof of this fact.

5. We point with pride to the fact that since the democratic party has been in power in any branch of the federal government, not one acre of public lands has been granted to corporations, nor has any land grant been revived or extended.

The sixth, seventh and eighth sections refer exclusively to state matters.

9. The democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and in all movements having for their object the attainment of the blessings of local self government, such as are enjoyed by the people of this union as the result of the enforcement of democratic policy. The granting of home rule is due as the acknowledgement of a sacred inherent right and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this long delayed act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, commands it to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success.

We still hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demanded that we should look with jealous watchfulness and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere, and we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and throwing open to the people for settlement, one hundred million acres of land, which, through artifice and fraud were claimed by corporations, having been forfeited to the people by the failure to comply with the conditions of the grants.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Prepayment of Interest—Foreign Troops to the Chicago Encampment.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Bonds offered to the treasury for purchase today $2,957,700 registered, and $490,000 coupon 4½'s. Only $401,700 were accepted, at various prices between $1.08.15-16 and $1.09. Among the bids offered was one by Senator Fair, of Nevada, of $670,000 at the price paid by the government today. This offer was rejected, for vagueness, and because purchases were made at different prices. If the secretary had taken them and fixed the lowest price of the day, Mr. Fair might have claimed that he wanted the highest rate.

It is estimated that the public debt reduction for August will be $5,000,000.

The president today appointed S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana, as minister resident and consul general to Bolivia.

The president has issued the following executive order in regard to the Chicago military encampment:

It appearing to me that the promoters of the international military encampment, to be held in Chicago in October next, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of that city, having extended to the militia organizations of foreign countries, in behalf of the citizen soldiers of the state of Illinois, invitations to take part in said encampment, the guests of the city of Chicago and that representatives of the soldiery of certain foreign countries have accepted such invitation and are about to arrive in the United States, I hereby direct the secretary of the treasury to instruct collectors of customs at the several ports of entry that, upon being satisfied that such visitors come as guests, in pursuance of the aforesaid invitation they shall permit the entrance of such foreign soldiers into the United States with their personal baggage, uniforms, arms and equipments, without payment of customs duties thereon, and without other formality than such as may be necessary to insure the re-exportation of said uniform, baggage, arms and equipments.

THE GRAND ARMY KICK.

Pictures of the President to Be Suspended Over St. Louis Streets.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Trouble is breaking out here over the recent Cleveland picture excitement at Wheeling, and it now seems that the same scenes will be re-enacted here during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. A great many delegates have expressed their intention to hang the president's picture over the streets in front of their buildings, and doubtless the grand army procession will be given opportunity enough to go under or around it. Street corner discussions over the matter are frequent and warm and the two democratic papers of the city are having a dispute over it. One takes the ground that the army was invited here by the city and that the soldiers should be treated as their guests and nothing done by our citizens to cause them to regret their visit, and expresses the hope that no Cleveland pictures will be flung to the breeze during the encampment.

The other claims that the Grand Army invited itself here, that it has treated the city shamefully in the Cleveland invitation trouble, and that in asking our citizens to haul down their Cleveland banner upon the arrival of the veterans, it is asking what cannot and should not be granted.

RIOT ON THE RIVER.

A Steamboat in Possession of Negro Gamblers.

THE EXCITEMENT AT APALACHICOLA.

The Steamboat Thronateeska Boarded by Negro Roughs, Who Raise a Row and Make Their Escape.

APALACHICOLA, Florida, August 31.—On Monday night a lot of negro gamblers took passage on the steamer Thronateeska. When about twelve miles from the city they became engaged in a quarrel with a lot of negro raftsmen. Pistols were drawn and a fusilade of shots began. The captain of the steamer, assisted by his crew, attempted to quell the disturbance. A negro drew a weapon upon the officer and told him to vacate the lower deck. The captain and his crew being unarmed, retreated to the upper deck. The steamer was then put about and headed toward the city. Just before she made the landing at the wharf Captain Randolette ordered the police to let no man come ashore.

The negroes then took a small boat, when the officers began firing upon them. The fire was returned, but with no effect. About two hundred other negroes had congregated upon the wharf and armed with sticks and weapons of various kinds and several of their number were urging the blacks to pitch into the whites. Several arrests were made and some thirty shots were fired. The militia were ordered out and it was only by the coolness and determination of the whites that a serious riot was prevented. Yesterday and today the police made arrests and appearances now indicate that the trouble is at an end.

KNEW THE COMBINATION.

A Clerk Absconds With the Money of a Savings Bank.

SACO, Me., August 31.—The biggest sensation Saco has ever experienced developed this morning when it was learned that the Saco and Biddeford Savings institute had seriously suffered through a young clerk who had absconded. Frank C. McNeally, nineteen years old, who has been employed in the bank about one year, has mysteriously disappeared, taking with him $3,500 in cash; United State, registered four per cent bonds, payable in 1907, amounting to $185,000, and railroad, municipal and other bonds amounting, as near as can now be determined, to about $91,000. Though he left town Monday afternoon, yet the bank officers and family have kept the matter so quiet that the news did not leak out until this morning. Great excitement prevails here, as McNeally was considered one of the most trustwothy young men in the city. The president, cashier and trustees placed the greatest confidence in him. He was acquainted with the combination of every lock in the bank vaults. Cashier M. H. Kelly is also treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance company. Monday afternoon a loss was reported by fire at Kennebunk. Kelly went to view the ruins, leaving Frank McNeally to finish up the day's accounts. When Kelly opened the bank on Tuesday morning he found Monday's accounts were not completed. President Goodale was notified and the entire afternoon was spent examining the contents of the safe. A considerable time had been consumed before the theft was discovered. A large amount of gold and currency, which McNeally could easily have stolen, was unmolested. President Goodale was interviewed by a reporter. He says that the loss is so much less than the surplus that the bank will be perfectly safe even if the amount taken by the absconding clerk is never recovered. $185,000 in United States registered bond cannot possibly be used by the thief. The bank statement last May places the surplus a little over $63,000.

Treasurer Kelly has posted a notice outside of the bank stating that the bank is safe and that depositors need feel no alarm. Bank Examiner Richards is expected to arrive today.

Detectives have been engaged and sent in all directions. A dozen of McNeilly's photographs have been found in a bank drawer and have been placed in the hands of detectives. McNeilly is five feet eleven inches high, weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, has dark hair, smooth face, fair complexion, stands very erect when walking, is of good figure and would be called handsome. When he left he had on a light mixed coat, dark worsted pants and congress shoes. The ticket agent at the Boston and Marine station, in Biddeford, is positive McNeilly bought a ticket there on Monday, but does not remember the destination.

HOW HE SETTLED IT.

A Miner Falls Out With His Partners and Uses His Rifle.

DENVER, Col., August 31.—The Republican's Santa Fe special says that two years ago Albert A. Mead came from Iowa and located mines at Good Hope, N. M. A short time after locating the claim, Mead, in company with Fred and Harvey Mead, from Aledo, Ill., Frank Riedel and G. Smith, of Chicago, incorporated the property under the laws of Illinois, under the name of Los Luces Milling and Mining company

A few months ago Albert Mead became dissatisfied, claiming that the company were attempting to swindle him out of his share of the property. He brought suit to regain possession of the property and went to Santa Fe to live. On Wednesday he left Santa Fe for the Meadville camp for the purpose of securing papers he had left. When Mead first made known his purpose, Fred and Hands were absent. On Friday morning they returned to camp. When their team was about fifty yards from the company's cabin Albert stepped out from the brush, a Winchester rifle in his hand, and ordered a halt. Albert called to Hands and ordered him to call Harvey Mead and Joseph Downing out of the cabin, saying he desired them to keep out of the cabin until he (Albert) could search for some papers and money which he had concealed therein.

About this time Harvey Mead and Downing came out of the cabin. As they appeared Albert fired and Downing fell dead. A second shot from his Winchester killed Harvey Mead. Turning toward the wagon, Albert then opened fire on the occupants. The third shot fatally wounding Hands. By this time Fred Mead had secured a six-shooter which Hands had attemptrd to fire at Albert Mead, but the weapon snapped and could not be discharged. Albert fired at Fred five times in rapid succession and while he was thus engaged, Fred Mead was running toward him. Finally the two desperate men clutched and a struggle ensued for the possession of the weapon.

At last Fred Meade got the Winchester from Albert and with it knocked him down and shot him through the heart. Handsdied five hours later. Albert Meade was buried face downward and the remains of the other three were interred at Trespiedras. The coroner's investigation resulting in the acquittal of Fred Meade.

Bartlett's Robberies in Sumter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 31.—[Special.]—Bank examiner just finished the report of the condition of the Sumter national bank, suspended on the account of defalcation of Cashier E. P. Bartlett. The report shows that Bartlett stole $80,000, which is $30,000 more than the capital stock. The bank has been in existence about three years, and was one of the most thriving in the state. The robbing impoverishes quite a number of women, who had their all invested in stock. Bartlett was one of the first families. He is thought to be in New York.

Seizure of a Canadian Steamer.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., August 31.—The collector of customs this evening seized the Canadian steamer Hastings, for violation of navigation laws in carrying passengers between Lewiston and Olcott, two American ports.

RUN DOWN BY A POSSE.

A Negro Boy Assaults a Lady—The Dog to the Rescue.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 31.—[Special.]—A dastardly crime was attempted and narrowly frustrated four miles from the city today. A negro boy called at Mr. W. J. Hudson's house and asked for a rag to tie up his toe. Mrs. Hudson got this and went to her kitchen, where she was sitting working, when a stealthy step caused her to look around she saw the boy slipping towards her and started to run, but he caught her by the arm. Wrenching herself free, she ran into the yard, he following, and a terrible struggle followed, in which nearly all Mrs. Hudson's clothes were torn off. Her four children—the eldest a girl of thirteen—assisted their mother, and called the dog. The dog caught the boy and lacerated him so that he was forced to flee to save his life. He was caught by a nephew of Mrs. Hudson's but a crowd of negro women freed him and he again fled. Officer Bergan, however, caught him near the union stock yards and lodged him in jail. He was taken out by a deputy sheriff and fully identified. On the return a crowd of armed men stopped the deputy and his prisoner, and after consulting as to what they should do, the matter was left to Hudson. Hudson, acting on the advice of his brother-in-law, W. D. Mayo, concluded to let the law take its course. The boy was identified as Edward Isaacs and his mother claims that he is but 13 years old, though he appearts to be fully 17. He is now in jail.

THE FIEND IN HIDING.

Another Negro Who Courts the Acquaintance of Judge Lynch.

OXFORD, Ala., August 31.—[Special.]—Gus Caldwell, a negro who works in the coaling west of Oxford, made an assault on Mrs. Ab Hill, who lives near town, Saturday night. Mrs. Hill was aroused by some one trying to get into her house. She recognized a male voice. She told him to go off, when he replied with oaths that he was coming in, if he had to break the door down, and began to beat against the door. Mrs. Hill, thinking she could frighten him away, picked up an old shotgun and opened the door. No sooner was the door opened than the black villian sprang in and grabbed her. She tore loose from his grasp, and ran screaming to her nearest neighbor, with the negro in hot pursuit. After following her a short distance he turned and fled, and has not been seen until yesterday. Marshal Draper and Constable Sawyer came within fifty yards of him in the woods. The negro saw them and made his escape up through a thicket in the mountain. The officers fired several times as he run without effect. Diligent search is being made, and there is no doubt but he will be caught, perhaps today. Judge Lynch will probably sit on the case if captured.

ANOTHER TREASURER MISSING.

Over Thirty Thousand Dollars Goes With Him.

CLEVELAND, O., August 31.—A special from Wapoketta, Auglaise county, says there is great excitement in that place over the absence of Isaac Lucas, county treasurer. Lucas left town last Saturday night with his wife, saying he was going to Toledo. His nephew and deputy was left in charge of the treasury. The young man expected his uncle home yesterday, but when he failed to come the matter was reported to the county commissioners. They at once counted the funds of the treasury and discovered that over $31,000 was missing. A meeting of the commissioners is called for tomorrow, when a thorough investigation will be made. Lucas's friends insist that he will return all right, and they believe that the missing money has been deposited somewhere.

Auglaze county commissioners have offered a reward of $2,000 for Treasurer Lucas's arrest and conviction. This is the fourth time that the treasury of Auglaze county has been robbed by the treasurer.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG.

The Military Dismissed—The Cases in Court.

PEERSBURG, Va., August 31.—The prompt action of Mayor Jarrett last night, in calling upon the military to be in readiness in case of emergency, doubtless had the effect of quieting the belligerent portion of this community, as everything today has been perfectly quiet and no demonstration of any kind has been made. The military remained in their armories all night. They were dismissed.

The mayor this morning decided the case of Dr. Hinton, who was charged with slapping a colored girl by fining the doctor ten dollars and saying that the case was not analagous to that of the negro who had assaulted Mr. Dejarnett and who had been fined fifty dollars and jailed. The other cases resulting from this affair were dismissed except the charge of libel against Editor Barham, of the Index-Appeal and others which will be heard tomorrow.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Mr. Chamberlain and Other Distinguished Englishmen to Come to America.

LONDON, August 31.—Mr. Frances Sharp Powell, member of parliament for Wigan, and the Earl of Dunraven will probably accompany Mr. Chamberlain to America as members of the fisheries commission. It is likely that Mr. Jesse Collins, member of parliament for Birmingham, will also be of the party, but in an unofficial capacity.

The Telegraph says that Mr. Chamberlain's board of trade experience will prove valuable to him in his capacity as a member of the board of control of fisheries, and that he is pre-eminently the man to unravel the technicalities of the matter, and devise a reasonable settlement of the fisheries question, if such a thing is possible.

The Standard, referring to the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain, says:

Both the Canadian and United States governments may be congratulated upon this decision; while our own ministry may be commended for their choice of Mr. Chamberlain. Canadian interests will be perfectly safe in his hands and Americans will recognize in him a freedom from prejudice which will insure due consideration for their case, even to arguments which will tell against ourselves.

The Standard says that the fisheries commission is to include a member of the Canadian government. It is the opinion here that Sir John MacDonald will be asked to represent Canada on the fisheries commission. Sir Leonel West, minister at Washington, will also join the commission. The statement that the earl of Dunraven and Mr. Powell would go to America as members of the commission was erroneous. Mr. Chamberlain intends to depart for America at an early day.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The department of state has not yet been officially advised of Mr. Chamberlain's appointment as president of the royal commission, charged with the duty of effecting a settlement of questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain on the fisheries. While this government has not yet selected persons who will be entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations in its interest, yet little difficulty is expected to be met in finding men whose breadth of views and legal acumen will insure a proper presentation of the interests of the United States, and an agreement honorable in terms and satisfactory to the whole country. Secretary Bayard will make it a point that on the questions at issue our representatives shall present an undivided front. He believes that there can be no doubt as to the power of the president to appoint American commissioners, as he is constitutionally authorized to initiate negotiations and make treaties with foreign countries subject to the ratification by the senate. The exact functions of the commission have not been defined. Generally it will consider all of the questions now at issue between the United States and Canada, arising from the conflicting claims of the two countries respecting the fisheries, but whether the result of the negotiations, if successful, will be a new treaty or an amicable agreement under the treaty now operative, cannot at present be predicted. The negotiations with Great Britain have, however, now reached such a phase that Secretary Bayard is encouraged in the belief that a final adjustment of the questions which have vexed the two nations since the expiration of the treaty of Washington is near at hand.

THE GREAT QUAKE.

Changes of a Year in the City of Charleston.

THE CITY FULLY ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

The Negroes Out All Night Praying for Deliverance—The News from Columbia—The Earth Solid.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 31.—[Special.] Probably nine-tenths of the colored people in the city are out in the open air holding religious services tonight. There is no unusual excitement among the white people, but there will be no perfect rest until day dawns tomorrow.

The 31st of August will be a memorable day in the history of Charleston as long as the present generation shall live and for many years thereafter. One year ago today this fair city lay in ruins. The awful hand of Providence had been laid upon it, and its people, camping out in the open squares, knew nothing of the fate before them, and had no hope for the future. There are many sad and bitter memories connected with the day—memories of sons and brothers and fathers and daughters and wives slain and buried in the ruins; of sorrows which time alone can heal; of homesteads destroyed and household gods shattered; of crushed hopes and sullen despair.

But to come down to facts and figures. On the 1st of September, 1886, over 6,000 buildings in Charleston were in ruins and 60,000 people homeless. Later on, a careful estimate was made of the money value of the damages that had been sustained. The commission of engineers sent here by the general government estimated these damages at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, which figures were subsequently verified by a commission appointed by the insurance companies.

What has been done in the twelve months that have elapsed since the fateful 31st of August, 1886? What has not been done? Look at the city today. The only actual traces of the earthquake are to be found at Hibernian hall, and, perhaps, in a few other localities. Within three days after the earthquake the merchants of the city had cleared away the debris in such of the stores as had not been absolutely destroyed; had excavated footpaths through the ruins to their stores, and had resumed business. Strangers who visit Charleston today will have to search very diligently for traces of the earthquake other than such as are to be found in the new houses and improved buildings that meet the eye at every turn. Charleston has once more risen from her ashes, and is again the queen city of the south.

In the twelve months ending today permits were issued by the city authorities for the erection of 501 new buildings at a cost of $450,875 and for the improvement of 141 old buildings at a cost of $144,445. These figures, it will be borne in mind, have no reference whatever to the repair of earthquake damages. They represent over a half million dollars invested in improving real estate in the city during twelve months, not counting the repairs rendered necessary by the earthquake. Add to the amount 25 per cent for undervaluations, and it will be seen that the people of Charleston have spent nearly three-quarters of a million dollars on improvements and new buildings since the night of the 31st of Augnst, 1886.

To summarize, therefore, it may be said that over $1,000,000 has been received in Charleston during the past year and spent in repairing property. The contributions are as follows approximately: General relief fund, $640,000; churches, $288,000; societies, lodges, etc., $50,000; private individuals, $25,000. Total, $1,003,000.

The expenditures in the way of repairs to real property, etc., during the year was about as follows:

Through the relief committee, $640,000; private funds, repairs, $1,500,000; new buildings, $500,000; churches, $500,000; city buildings, $70,000; improved old buildings, $140,000; total, $3,350,000—add under valuation, $200,000—grand total, $3,550,000.

This is what Charleston has done in the way of pulling herself together. It is a wonderful showing: it would be encouraging under any circumstances.

THE SITUATION IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31.—[Special.]—Tonight being the anniversary of the great earthquake, religious services are in progress in all the colored churches of the city. The exercises consist of thanksgiving hymns, prayers and fervent exhortations to the people to be prepared for whatever might be in store for them. The churches are crowded, but up to 10:30 p. m., no unusual excitement has been manifested. Thanksgiving services are also being held in several white churches. The streets are unusually quiet, and a Sunday-like stillness and solemnity pervades the entire city. Considerable nervousness and anxiety has been manifested by women and children throughout the day, and when the fatal hour (9:55 p. m.) was passed, thousands of persons drew a deep sigh of relief, and breathed a silent though fervent prayer of thanksgiving. A similar condition of affairs prevails at Summerville and elsewhere throughout the state.

ALL QUIET IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga. August 31.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that tonight is the anniversary of the great earthquake, there was never a more quiet night spent here. Around the hotels and streets many congregated during the early evening, but before ten o'clock the streets were almost deserted. This being regular prayer meeting night, many white churches and all the colored ones were open. About the regular number, which is rather small, were present at the white churches, but the negro ones were well filled, in fact many were crowded. Even the negroes had all sought their homes by 11 o'clock, and now everything is quiet.

NASHVILLE'S WELCOME

To the President as He Passes On His Way to the Piedmont.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 31.—[Special.]—There was a meeting at the merchants' exchange this morning of the general committee, which invited President Cleveland to visit Nashville, with a view to making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the president. Among those present were: Colonel A. S. Colyar, chairman, Senator-Elect Wm. B. Bate, Comptroller P. P. Pickard, John P. Williams, Speaker Z. W. Ewing, Judge A. Denoss, J. M. Dickinson, Major M. A. Sparr, Mayor Keecheval, Hon. Wm. C. Cowden, of Lewisburg, Mr. A. G. Adams, Colonel Baxter Smith, Inspector C. C. Ridley, and E. G. Currey. On motion of Judge Denoss, the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of ten on arrangements. There were a number of brief speeches made and some suggestions as to the best sort of programme to be carried out. Among the proposals is one that the president first leave the train at Belle Meade, and come to the city by private conveyance with an escort. A banquet at the Maxwell house early in the evening of the president's departure is probable. All these matters, however, finally rest with the committee, which the chairman was instructed to appoint. This committee will prepare in detail the programme for the reception and entertainment of the president.

Montgomery's Cotton Receipts.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 31.—[Special.] The cotton receipts for the year ending today are ninety-nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-two bales. The estimated receipts for the coming season are twenty-five per cent more. Since the eleventh of August seventeen hundred new bales have been received.

Prince Ferdinand's Tour.

SOFIA, August 31.—It is rumored here that Prince Ferdinand is going on an European tour. It is stated that the prince has given serious offense to officials of the government and to military officers by the hauteur which characterizes his intercourse with them.

PRANZINI EXECUTED.

A Notorious French Murderer Dies by the Guillotine.

PARIS, August 31.—Pranzini, the murderer of Mme. Regnault, her maid and her maid's child, was guillotined at 5 o'clock this morning. He made no confession. Vast crowds awaited about the place of execution during the whole of the night and kept up a constant howling and yelling. The din was horrible. When the chaplain who was to officiate at the execution arrived at 4:30, the mass of people was so great that he was almost prevented from reaching the gate of the prison. Pranzini marched from his cell to the scaffold firmly, with a defiant air. When the executioners seized him, the murderer resisted and fought desperately, demanding that they let him alone. The executioners overpowered him and threw him upon the machine, and in an instant had him securely bound. Immediately the terrible knife was started. It descended with horrible slowness at first, but then it quickened and the head of the murderer rolled into the basket. The mob outside became very disorderly during the progress of the execution.

Pranzini was awakened out of a sound sleep at 4:45 o'clock by the jailer. Father Beauquesne, chaplain of La Roquette, entered the prisoner's cell and exhorted him to be courageous.

Pranzini replied that he had no fear, but regretted that the only favor he had asked, that of permission to see his mother, had been refused. He reiterated his profession of innocence, and refused to make a confession to the priest, saying:

"Father, you do your duty, I will do mine."

Whilst being dressed for the block, Pranzini declared he was glad that his life was to be taken, as he preferred death to penal servitude for life. He reproached Chief of Police Taylor for having called, as Prazini alleged, false witnesses against him during his trial. When he had been conducted to the scaffold he appeared to be quite calm and displayed considerable assurance. He kissed a crucifix presented to him by the priest, but he refused to kiss the priest when the latter proffered a farewell embrace.

Pranzini was at this moment skillfully grasped and suddenly thrown upon the guillotine. Its great knife fell and the murderer's head was severed from his body. The head was at once placed in a wagon and carried at a gallop to Ivery cemetery, where it was buried

MEDICAL.

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

POND'S EXTRACT

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, (Use with Pond's Extract Ointment,) it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequaled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvelous.

All Inflammations and Hemorrhages yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Facenche, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—*POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Sold everywhere.

☞OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

THE

WATCHSPRING

Patented Feb. 8, 1887.

With sliding Detachable Springs. ☞Better than Whalebone or Horn, and guaranteed never to break. Price, $1.25.

For sale by leading wholesale and retail establishments.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

412 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

—THE—

Southern Cotton Oil Co.

CAPITAL $5,000,000,

HAS JUST CONSTRUCTED EIGHT NEW COTton seed oil mills, located at the following points, each having the capacity per day as indicated:

Columbia, S. C. 100 tons.
Savannah, Ga. 100 tons.
Atlanta, Ga., 0 tons.
Montgomery, Ala., 200 tons.
Memphis, Tenn., 200 tons.
Little Rock, Ark., 200 tons.
New Orleans, La., 300 tons.
Houston, Tex., 300 tons.

Correspondence solicited. Address, at nearest mill,

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.

july 3 d & w 3m

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

YARDS, Humphries St., E. T., V. & G. Railway.

48 Marietta Street.

MILLS, On Line C. R. R. & E. T., V. & G. Ry.

Long Leaf Pine,

KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES AND LATHS, BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.

Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estimates on house bills. sep16 1y 2p n r m

WILLINGHAM & CO.

ARE THE LARGEST

LUMBER

Dealers in the city. Send your orders for Yellow Pine, rough or dressed, Poplar and Oak, Sash, Doors and Blinds, etc., to

Telephone 1029. WILLINGHAM & CO., 64 Elliott Street.

jy28 6m un ati Lum co

CHIPMAN PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

PROHIBITION IN PIKE.

Charges That They Have Manipulated the Returns.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

Routine Work in Both Houses—The Election of Associate Justice—Committee Work and Gossip.

The unfinished business of Tuesday, being the consideration of the bill amending the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Pike county, was taken up in the house yesterday.

Mr. Gardner, in supporting his bill, said: "My colleague and I represent an overwhelming majority of the voters of Pike county in asking the passage of the bill. It is not my bill, nor Mr. Madden's bill, but the bill of every man in Pike county who voted for us: prohibition or anti-prohibition, temperance or anti-temperance, are not involved; it is solely a question of majority rule.

There was an act passed in 1875, applying the law in force in Jefferson and other counties as to liquor licenses to the county of Pike, and every citizen indorsed that law. There were only two places in the county where liquor was sold, and no county was more sober, peaceful or moral.

It 1882-3 a special prohibition bill was passed for Pike county, and on the 16th of July, 1884, an election was held under that law. By the act the returns were required to be made to the county commissioners, who were prohibitionists, and their action was final. The election gave 266 majority against prohibition.

THEY REVERSED THE VOTE,

and we have been asking for the right to pass upon their action. We did go to the cours, but they are powerless for that the act anticipated a report to the courts by providing that there should be no appeal from the decision of the returning board, who stood three to nothing. I believe if we had had some one on that returning boad their verdict might have been satisfactory. I believe that if we could have got into the courts and had the action of the returning board reviewed it might have been satisfactory, even if it had gone against us."

"I will never admit that the good people of Pike county are so largely in the minority. They are in the majority. There are good men on both sides of the question. The only man who has lobbied against the bill is the

DEFEATED CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

"I state in my place that he changed his platform; that the said he was a better whisky man than I was, and boasted of his ability to pass this bill if elected."

SOME CERTIFICATES.

"I present som ecertificates which will prove my assertions:

MILLEN, Ga., August 23, 1887.—We, the undersigned citizens of Millen and community, Pike county, Georgia, certify that we heard A. A. Murphy, who was a candidate for the present legislature say during the campaign, either in public or private that he was on Gardner's platform with reference to the people of Pike county voting again on the question of prohibition and boasted of his ability over Gardner to have the bill passed if elected. (Signed.) W. T. Godard, J. F. McLean, W. J. Mullins, J. M. Cawthern, B. F. Rivers, T. J. Connell, W. M. Bloodworth, B. H. Weeden, M. A. Farley, J. L. Crawley, J. F. Cawthern, S. J. Hale, W. G. Flynt, J. O. Moro.

"Petitions have been presented by the opponents of this bill against its passage," continued Mr. Gardner. "To show how they were gotten up I will have read a certificate dated Milner, Ga., August 25, 1887, from several parties whose names appear on one of the petitions:

This is to certify that we have not signed any petition, either for or against the bill of Hon. John E. Gardner now pending before the legislature or in any way authorized any person or persons to sign our names to any. (Signed.) E. W. Wilson, M. D., J. F. M. English, S. J. Hale, W. T. Childers.

THE PETITIONS.

"The opposition present petitions from 339 persons, men, women and children. I present petitions from 658 white voters and 375 colored voters. Four ministers of the gospel sign these I have, I do not believe there are 658 white prohibitionists in the county.

"I announced myself on the platform of this bill and was sustained by 370 majority. The grand jury voted down a resolution opposing the passage of the bill. I never can resist the wishes of my people to represent them here as long as they are denied the right of majority rule. When the question is settled I will retire and let some one else represent them. It is said that only one-third of the whites, and all the negroes favor this bill. This is unqualifiedly not so. The prohibitionists voted a good many negroes. Eighty colored men in unbroken line, at one precinct, voted the prohibition ticket."

Mr. Gardner presented the petition of the clerk of the superior court, sheriff, tax receiver, tax collector, surveyor, treasurer and one county commissioner, all elected on the anti-prohibition ticket, urging the passage of the bill.

RECOMMITTED.

Mr. Evans of the temperance committee—This bill was referred to me at last session. After partially hearing evidence, at the solicitation of the introducer, it was referred back with the recommendation that it be read the second time and recommitted. For the purpose of giving the opposition to the bill a hearing. I move that it be recommitted to the committee on temperance.

The motion prevailed by yeas 55, nays 54.

Converting Fences Into Court Houses.

Mr. Bray introduced the following bill in the house yesterday:

Whereas, There is now in the treasury of Fulton county certain sums of money which were realized from the sale of fences, separating the Peachtree (1362d) district, Georgia militia, and South Bend (1348) district, Georgia militia, from the county of DeKalb, and

Whereas, The money to build said fences was raised by taxation on the property of said district; and

Whereas, It is but just that said money should be refunded to said districts in the proportion that it was realized from the sale of the fences of the respective districts; and

Whereas, The tax payers of the respective districts have petitioned the commissioners of roads and revenues in and for said county of Fulton for the payment of said money to be appropriated to the erection of court houses in said districts to be used for holding justices courts; and,

Whereas, there is no law authorizing the refunding of said money and its appropriation as aforesaid.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the board of commissioners of roads and revenues in and for the county of Fulton, be and they are hereby authorized and required to have refunded to said 1,362 and 1,348 districts, G. M., the respective amounts realized from the sale of fences on the line between said districts and the county of DeKalb.

Section 2. That the justice of the peace and the notary public and exofficio justice of the peace in each of said district, with one citizen from the respective districts, to be elected or appointed by said board of county commissioners, be and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners in and for their respective districts with full power and authority to receive from the county treasurer of said county of Fulton the sum of money realized from the sale of fences as aforesaid, or from the taxation to build said fences, and appropriate the same to the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection thereon of a courthouse in which to hold the justices' courts of the district.

Additional Appropriations.

Mr. Gordon, for the finance committee yesterday in the house, introduced a bill whose provisions are as follows:

Paragraph 1—To pay the incidental and contingent expenses of the present session of the general assembly $125 for the use of the senate and $165 for the use of the house of representatives.

Paragraph 2—To pay the expenses incurred in preparing and delivering the bonds of the state, authorized by the act of 1884 the sum of $3,477.75, which was advanced by the treasurer for the following purposes: Paid Bank Note company for engraving registered bonds $2,000.000; express charges on 4½ per cent bonds sent to New York for exchange of old bonds $1,177.75; expenses of treasurer and H. E. W. Palmer, going to New York and Philadelphia by order of the governor for the purpose of carrying and delivering 4½ per cent bonds, May delivery, $400.

Paragraph 3—To pay for the publication of the tariff, classification and rates of the railroad commission the sum of $1,415.02; the amount said commission owe newspapers after having exhausted the funds in its hands available for such purpose,

Paragraph 4—To pay the chaplains of the senate and house of representatives for the adjourned session of the legislature, $10 each.

Attorneys' Fees.

The house considered yesterday the bill making all notes with a provision for attorneys' fees void.

Messrs. Berner, Chappell and Featherstone opposed, and Messrs. Coggins, West and Henry favored.

Mr. Perry moved to table the bill, and on this motion Mr. Brown, of Cherokee, called the yeas and nays, which was sustained, and the motion to table lost by yeas 46, nays 80.

On motion of Mr. Harrison the adoption of the report of the committee was reconsidered, an amendment offered by Mr. Terrell, "provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to notes or contracts for borrowed money at the legal rate of interest," agreed to and the bill lost by yeas 64, nays 66.

Election of Associate Justice.

In the house, yesterday, Mr. Foute offered a resolution convening both houses in joint assembly at 12 m. on the seventh to elect a successor to Judge Samuel Hall, associate justice of the supreme court.

Mr. McCord moved to amend by making it the ninth. The motion to amend was lost and the resolution adopted.

The resolution was immediately transmitted to the senate, where it was unanimously adopted.

The election will, therefore, be held on Wednesday next.

Must Conform to Law.

Mr. DuBose, in the house yesterday, introduced a bill providing:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted that no person shall sell spirituous liquors in any county of this state not under the control of a local option law, or the general local option law, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, except such parts of any county controlled as to the sale of spirituous liquors by incorporated towns or cities, without complying with the provisions of the law now in force relative to the sale of liquors approved 16th October, 1885.

Senate Routine.

After the journal was read yesterday, the chairmen of the various standing committees made reports to the senate.

Mr. Butt, from the corporation committe, reported favorably the bills to incorporate the Columbus railroad, the bill incorporating the Darien and Doboy Telegraph company, a bill to incorporate the Georgia Loan and Trust company and authorize a certain amount of debenture bonds to be issued, a bill to amend the Charter of the town of South Rome, in Floyd county.

Mr. Peek, from the agricultural committee, favorably reported the following bills: a bill to prevent the running at large of cattle in Crawford county; to require owners of cattle to keep them from running at large in certain districts in Stewart county, and a bill to prevent the robbing and destruction of the nests of mocking birds in the limits of the town of Madison.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee on enrollment, reported as engrossed and ready for the signatures of the president and secretary, the following bills: A bill to change the time of holding the superior court in Jasper county; a bill to allow manufacturing and mining companies to become incorporated as savings banks.

The house of representatives transmitted a joint resolution, setting apart Wednesday, the 7th of September as the time for electing a successor to Associate Justice Hall. The senate, by a unanimous vote, agreed to concur in the resolution, and the hour of noon on Wednesday, September 7th, was named as the day when said election was to be held.

The discussion upon the Brady bill was postponed until after the reading of the journal today, when Mr. Butt will speak in favor of the bill, to be followed perhaps by others.

BILLS PASSED.

The rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the charter of the town of South Rome was then taken up and read the third time. The amendments proposed by the committee on corporations were agreed to, and the report of the committee favorably recommending the bill, was also adopted. The bill was then passed by yeas 29, and nays 0.

The measure to allow railroads to give quick and continuous transportation to melons and fruit by running their trains on Sunday, when cars loaded with perishable products are in transit when Sunday comes. Mr. Northcutt moved to lay the bill on the table, but the senate refused to agree to the motion. The bill was read the third time, and on the motion to agree to the report of the committee recommending the passage of the bill, Mr. Northcutt said he was obliged from motives of duty to oppose the bill. He opposed the bill because it was an encroachment upon the sacredness of the Sabbath day, and the bill was calculated to throw open the doors to a general violation of the laws now in force in regard to the work on the Sabbath. Mr. Northcutt reminded the senate that there was a higher law than that upon the statute book that declared that the Sabbath day must be kept holy. Another reason for his opposition was that the railroad employes would be deprived of the rest and recreation that is now afforded them by the laws regulating the running of trains upon the Sabbath. Mr. Northcutt was still occupying the floor when the hour for adjournment arrived, and the senate adjourned until ten o'clock today.

House Routine.

Mr. Simmons moved to reconsider the bill lost yesterday to prohibit the sale of seed cotton in Butts county. Mr. Terrell supported the motion, stating that it was reported that in his county a man owning a barroom made ten bales of cottot on one-half acre of land. The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Foute offered a resolution to elect the successor of Judge Samuel Hall at 12 m. on September 7, which was adopted.

The committee on county matters reported favorably on the bills providing for the payment of election managers in McDuffie county, and extending the provisions of the stock law over the entire county of Fulton.

The committee on education recommended the passage of the bill levying a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on taxable values for common school purposes.

The committee on corporations reported favorably on bills amending the charters of Rome and Austell.

The penitentiary committee recommended that the bills for the better government of the convicts in the camps of penitentiary companies 1, 2 and 3 and amending the act leasing out the penitentiary convicts "do not pass."

The committee on the state of the republic reported adversely on the bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors.

A number of new bills were read the first time.

Several bills were read the third time and passed, one recommitted and several tabled.

The special order being the consideration of the bill to fix and regulate the hours of labor in all cotton, woolen and other manufacturing establishments was vacated and the bill made the special order for September 14th.

At the request of the committee on education the bill to revise, amend and codify the common school law of the state, and to levy a tax for common school purposes, of one-half of one per cent on taxable values, were made the special order for September 7th.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the registration of voters in Campbell county. Yeas 93, nays 0.

For the relief of Ar C. Daniel, of Heard county. Yeas 112, nays 0.

The following bill was lost: Making all notes with a provision for attorney's fees void. Yeas 64, nays 66.

New Bills.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Foute—Allowing David Nally, 75 years of age, and a veteran of the Indian war in Florida in 1836, to peddle without license.

Mr. Wilson—Providing an additional system for working the public roads in Camden county.

Mr. Gordon—At the request of the finance committee, making additional appropriations for the years 1877, 1878.

Mr. Denny—Incorporating the Printup Land and Improvement company.

Mr. Bray—Requiring the county commissioners of Fulton county to surrender the money realized from the sale of fences between districts to such districts to build justice court houses.

Mr. Stewart of Mitchell—Fixing the pay of jurors, bailiffs, deputy sheriffs and deputy clerks in Mitchell county.

Mr. Hawkins—Conferring police power on church officers, superintendents of Sunday schools and their assistants.

Mr. Simmons—Incorporating the Buena Vista and Ellaville railroad.

Mr. McCord—Amending the act constituting the judge of the city court of Richmond county exofficio commissioner of roads and revenues; also, amending the charter of the Planters' Loan and Savings bank, by changing its name to the People's Insurance and Banking company; also, exempting fifty members of the Clarke Light Infantry, of Augusta, from jury duty.

Mr. DuBose—Regulating the sale of liquors in the counties not operating under local or the general local option law.

Work in the Committees.

THE GENERAL JUDICIARY committee had before it yesterday the senate bill to restrict the rate of interest and charges for the use and loan of money. Senator Northcutt spoke in support of the bill. Judge Warren Nottingham, of Houston county; Judge W. R. Hammond, Hon. A. Brandt and others, appeared in opposition to the bill. The committee reported adverse to its passage, as they did also on the bill providing for the sale of property under certain circumstances.

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE reported adversely to the bill providing a stock law in Schley county. The bill establishing an experimental station was referred to a sub-committee. A sub-committee, as announced yesterday, will begin the work of investigating the agricultural department at 8 a. m. today.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE considered Huff's bill, establishing a permanent penitentiary and supply farm.

Mr. Huff made a strong speech in support of his bill. He was after taking the women and children away from the convict camps, but not the men. The bill is a long one, and will take some time to get through with it

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

Bearing Good Fruit.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Our readers will remember that some months since Colonel Joseph S. Baughn, an Oglethorpe bachelor, advertised for a wife. Colonel Baughn was deluged with letters from all over the United States. In fact, more than he could conveniently answer. In his goodness of heart he distributed several of these letters among his bachelor friends, who opened correspondence with the fair writers. At least three weddings will be the result of this correspondence, one being a handsome young merchant of Lexington who opened correspondence with a South Carolina belle.

Take Care of the Throat.

Many orators use Allcock's Porus Plasters for throat and lung troubles. Few preachers escape some affection of the voice, and many wear a fringe of beard under the chin as a protector for the delicate organs of speech The Rev. A. A. Shesler, of Hartley, Iowa, writes:

I am a Methodist minister, living in the northwestern part of the state of Iowa. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last two years with very marked benefit. I have been very much troubled with bronchitis, and a cough, which very much interferred with my preaching, but an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER on my throat and on my chest completely cured me in two weeks.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOUSE

Renovo, Clinton County, Pa.

The great Mountain Summer Resort, situated on the Susquehana River. Mountain scenery unsurpassed. Write for circulars and rates. Open June 15th. O. S. HUMES, Prop.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

MADISON SQUARE, N. Y.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberally managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

A. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle House, Mobile. Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. tu th sat su

OCEAN VIEW,

The Only Hotel in Beaufort, N. C.

SO PLEASANTLY LOCATED IMMEDIATELY IN front of ocean, free from all malaria, is now open for reception of guests. Bath house and boats in few feet of hotel. Special rates to families and excursionists. For terms, etc., apply to W. F. DILL, Pro.

PRACTICE LAW at Atlanta, Ga.

Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. 1y

To Boys and Young Men.

Your highest interests will be promoted at

ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL.

Charges per term, $87.50. Thirty-first session opens September 28, 1887. W. D. FONVILLE, Principal, Tuskegee, Ala.

sept1-5t

Coleman National Business College, Newark, N. J. Open all the year. Best course of business Training. Best facilities. Pleasantest location. Lowest rates. Shortest time. Most highly recommended. Write for Catalogue and be convinced. H. COLEMAN, Pres't.

sept1-d1y

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Our entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our

Merchant Tailoring Business.

☞Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.

KENNY & JONES,

u tu th 13 Whitehall Street.

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the

FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES

originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weak ning losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

Cotton Machinery FOR SALE.

THE MACHINEY OF A SIX THOUSAND spindle spinning mill, consisting of Openers, Cards, Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames, Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first-class condition. For particulars apply to

PAWTUCKET THREAD CO., Providence, R. I.

Or C. R. MAKEPEACE, Mill Engineer, Providence, R. I.

FOR

BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA.

It cools the Blood; it gives delight;
It sharpens up the appetite.
It aids the Liver to do its part
And stimulates the feeble heart.
All Bilious agonies endured.
By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured. may9—sun tues thur sat wky

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Four Beautiful Homes on

"PARK PLACE."

A small cash payment and small monthly payments will secure you a home equal to any in the city. House built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Location equal to any in the city. Neighborhood unsurpassed.

For particulars call on DR. C. T. BROCKETT, Office 75½ Peachtree street; Residence No. 1B al. more Block.

FOR RENT

An Elegant Private Hotel

WE OFFER FOR RENT, POSSESSION OCT. 1, the most desirable private hotel property in Macon, Ga., known as the "Stubblefield house," containing 25 rooms, located one block from the business centre and on the most desirable residence streets in the city, convenient to railroad depots, opera house, street cars, schools and churches. House now full of excellent boarders who will remain under a good management. Rent moderate. For particulars address E. Estes or H. Horne, Macon, Ga.

aug23 eod—tf

This belt or regenerator is Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric fluids advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

RAILROADS.

SUMMER TRIPS.

GO EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL Northern route. Only line with through sleepers from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping car line to Boston and nine hours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address

J. E. REEVES, General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

GRAND CHEAP EXCURSION

—TO—

PHILADELPHIA

AND RETURN,

TO WITNESS

CELEBRATION

"Centennial Anniversary Adoption of Constitution United States."

The East Tennessee Air-Line

WILL SELL

September 8th to 17th, Inclusive, Excursion Tickets

—FROM—

Atlanta to Philadelphia and Return

FOR $25.75.

Good to return on or before September 22nd, Inclusive.

C. H. HUDSON, General Superintendent. B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. and T. Agt

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

—TO POINTS IN—

Arkansas and Texas,

AUGUST 29, 30 AND 31,

Via. the Georgia Pacific Railway and Queen and Crescent Route.

Through Car Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Worth, Texas,

Without change, via. Birmingham and Shreveport. Tickets also on sale via. New Orleans.

For the quickest time, sure connections, and comforts of a first-class line, see that your ticket reads via. Birmingham, Ala. For further information, call on or address

W. E. REYNOLDS, Trav. Pass. Agent. A. A. VERNCY, Passenger Agent. Atlanta, Ga.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Passenger Agent. S. A. BEALL, Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C

aug21-1w

GRAND EXCURSION

—TO—

Philadelphia, Pa.

—VIA—

Piedmont Air-Line.

CELEBRATION

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION UNITED STATES.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad will sell Round Trip Tickets Atlanta to Philadelphia, September 8th to 17th inclusive, at

$25.75!

Good to return on or before September 22d, inclusive. Stop over at Washington and Baltimore within limit of tickets. Only line running through sleepers to Philadelphia.

L. L. McCLESKEY, Div. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Washington, D. C.

Rules of the R. R. Commission.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM Circular No. 82, recently adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which comprises all the Revised Tariffs, Classification of the commission applicable to all the companies doing business in Georgia. It also contains the law establishing the Commission, as well extra acts from the Code, showing shippers and patrons their rights. A revised

TABLE OF DISTANCE

of all the roads is also included. From this pamphlet, which contains

FORTY PAGES,

parties can ascertain what each road is entitled to charge for the transportation of any article of freight.

☞Sent Postpaid to any address upon receipt of 10 Cents. Address, THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO. Atlanta.

ARTISTS & PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

Lubricating Oils, Colors, Varnishes

BRUSHES.

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

A. P. TRIPOD

45 Decatur Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawbas, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF FURNISHED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Ruta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellowe Globes, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and other varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and price. satisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—A SMALL BAY RUM MARE MULE, white stripes on tail, sore on back and hair off on one shoulder. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. Ballard Transfer Co.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ACTIVE BUSiness man, who will put a moderate salary for a time. Must write a hand and know bookkeeping. Give good reference. Address Syndicate, Constitution office.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE painter to take out the paint on carriages and buggies. Apply 44 Line street. Jarvis and Robertson.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BODY BUILDER and general carriage work workman, good wages and steady job to the right man. Klein & Martin, Athens, Ga.

A FEW GOOD CAVASSERS CAN FIND PROFitable employment by calling at 50½ Peachtree street, Room 1. sun tues thu

WANTED—AT ONCE A RESIDENT ENGINEER, one experienced in trestle work. Must have set of instruments. H. L. Collier, Chief Engineer, A. & H. railroad.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AT ONCE. Address Austin & Grist, Marietta, Ga. wed-fri-sun

WANTED.—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 20x1-x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD CONTRACTOR TO COME to Lithonia to build several houses. Apply to George W. Collins, superintendent Southern Granite Co. tf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A COMpetent stenographer and type writer and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Ad. Constitution office. tf

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—AT 195 CAPITOL AVENUE, AN EXperienced nurse for an infant. Apply at once.

WANTED—LADIES FOR OUR FALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. $1 to $3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance parties. hers. No canvassing. Address at once, Crescent Art Co., 147 Milk street Boston. box 5170. 6m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN grocery store; can give best of references. Address W. F., care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT BOOK keeper; best of reference. Address W. G. S., care this office. th su

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE. Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 6 room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable. Call on A. H. Lindley, 27½ Whitehall street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—8 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, WATER and gas, No. 194 South Pryor street. Call at 192 South Pryor street, or on A. S. Talley, real estate agent, No. 12 W. Mitchell street. th thrs sun, tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH Broad street, with double basement; also, large connecting business rooms up stairs. Leak & Hyde, or E. L. Connally. fry sun tues

FOR RENT—THE WELL AND FAVORABLY known millinery, dry goods and clothing stand, No. 46 Decatur street, opposite Library building. Apply to W. H. Green, No. 81 Peachtree street. 2t

Rooms.

FOR RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS 79½ SOUTH Forsyth street. Rosser, Armistead & Co. tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY PIGS, TWO TO three months old, at $5 each. Apply to Brown & Palmer, South Bend stock farm, Gainesville, Ga. 1w

FOR SALE—CABINET FOR ELECTRIC HOT air and vapor baths, cheap and good. Address 410 Whitehall street. 2t

FOR SALE—100,000 FEET CEILING, 70,000 FEET flooring, 500,000 ce framing, 200,000 laths, 200,000 shingles, Hudson & Dobbs corner Hunter st. and Central railroad; telephone 1040, Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS TO PLANT NOW. TURNIP, KALE, SPINach, raddish, lettuce, shallots, onion sets, rye, barley, oats, wheat, guano, at retail, 48 South Broad street. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE YOUNG JERSEY COW. Apply to Mrs. Seltzer, No. 36 Houston street. aug 9—d1w

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 385. tf

PERSONAL.

REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF STYLE—THE firm of F. D. McDonald & Co., wholesale grocers and general commission merchants, has this day removed to No. 13 N. Pryor street, and the style of the firm is changed to McDonald Bros.

THE FRENCH ENAMELED SIGNS MADE TO order. The cheapest, the most attractive and the best signs ever made. 50½ Peachtree street, Room 1. sun thu tu.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad" note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 40c for a tablet of 50, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

A FINE MARE FOR SALE—BOYD & BAXTER, Furniture Manufacturers, have for sale the finest Norman mare in the state. Is young, sound, and gentle as a lamb. Just the thing for a family to drive. Work in a dray or for a farm. Good reason for selling. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED PARTNER—EXPERIENCED HOTEL man with $3,000 or $4,000 to spend a good opportunity. Address Eustis House, Eustis, Fla. 1w

FOR SALE—COAL YARD LEASE, GOOD WELL and fixtures. T. G. Rawlins, 36 Capitol ave.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS E. A. HEATH'S SELECT PRIVATE school re-opens at 148 E. Fair street, on Monday, September 5th. sun wed sun

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY having two spare rooms, in best part of the city. Address L. E., Constitution office.

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD AND LODGING FOR TWO young men. Must be close in and select. Address Lonely, care Constitution.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO NEGOTIATE WITH A RESTaurant to supply 500 guaranteed meals per day, during the exposition, or party who underStands running a restaurant. Address Vandalia Co. Lock Box 175. thur sun tues

WANTED—SECOND HAND ROTARY AND AN upright desk. Also good make, large, fireproof safe, all in good condition. Address C. & S., 83 Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. THOS. F Ashworth, 35½ West Ala., st. tu thu sut f

SECOND-HAND Cotton Machinery

AT AUCTION

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MACHINERY will be sold at auction Wednesday, August 10th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Woonsocket, R. I:

30-inch Kitson lappers with countershafts attached. 36—36-inch Franklin foundry cards. 36—30-inch Whitin cards. 1—36-inch Hardy, four flat top grinder. 1—30-inch Lowell doubler. 4 Whitin railway heads. 3 heads 1st, draw ng 2 to 1, 12 deliveries. 3 City machine company slubbers,

THE PASSION PLAY

Is Stopped by the Marshal of Summerville.

THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTER A NEGRO

The Negroes Make an Effort to Perform the Passion Play, But Find Obstacles in Their Way.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—The fact that the negroes of Summerville, Augusta's pretty suburb, were to produce the far-famed passion play this evening, had been thoroughly advertised, and at the hour of 8 o'clock a large audience, composed of both white and colored, congregated at the hall to witness the play, that has only been produced in America one time. However, just before the performance was to have commenced, the marshal of Summerville mounted the stage and informed the actors that if they attempted to impersonate the Savior he would arrest them. As to the other portions of the performance they were at liberty to produce it, but he had been instructed by the commissioners of the village to stop the show immediately if any one tried to impersonate Christ. This, of course, put a stop to the performance, as they could make nothing of the play without the principal character. As it was gotten up to propitiate the earthquake, the negroes were determined to have some sort of show, and ended by giving a variety performance, leaving all portions pertaining to the passion play out. They gave the show for a charitable purpose, and had collected actors of their race from all the surrounding cities to the number of about fifty, and had been practicing for weeks. The action of the authorities disconcerted them considerably, as they had gone to the expense of getting up handsome costumes for the occasion. Most of those who were to take part were bright mulattoes, but the person who was to impersonate the Saviour was as black as ace of spades. It was quite a disappointment to those present that the play was not enacted, many having gone out from the city to witness it.

THEY MUST NOT PARADE.

The Salvation Army Notified to Lie Low in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—The Salvation Army applied to the mayor and city council for leave to parade the streets. The mayor and council gave them a full hearing and discussed the matter fully, after which the following resolution, offered by Alderman Sterne, was adopted:

Resolved, That the city council refuse the request of the Salvation Army for permission to parade the streets or make any demonstration, and that the mayor be authorized and requested to carry out this resolution.

The view that the city council took of the matter was that the street parades and demonstrations proposed by the Salvation Army would be a nuisance, especially if the soldiers should succeed in enlisting many followers, and that a large majority of the good people of the city were opposed to it.

THE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The Joint and Special Committees Unraveling Matters.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 31.—[Special.] The special and joint committee from the house and senate returned to Atlanta this evening. The special committee have completed their work, while the joint committee return on account of pressing business in Atlanta, and will return here in about ten days to finish the investigation. There have been no new developments whatever. Today was consumed by the officials of the asylum in rebutting the evidence brought before the special committee. They did not have a chance to cross-examine the witnesses who testified against them, but refuted the charges by introducing new witnesses. They think their vindication complete.

The joint committee, in examining the past administration, heard some crushing evidence against Dr. Kenan. The excitement during the investigation has been intense, and rising every day, but as the committee has adjourned the excitement will now die out and anxiety to hear the report substitute it.

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL.

Planters Buying Ties—The Cotton Receipts.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—The rainfall in this city for the year ending tonight was 50.45 inches. The greatest rainfall for one month was 14.91 inches, in July.

A large delegation of farmers from Lee county, Ala., came to this city today and bought bagging and ties for fifteen hundred bales of cotton. They are members of the Farmers' alliance, and say that another large delegation will be here tomorrow.

The receipts of cotton at Columbus for the year ending tonight were 73,916 bales. Besides this 111,625 bales were compressed here, making a total of 185,541 bales for the year.

During the month ending tonight the ordinary issued twenty marriage licenses.

Mr. H. L. Manson has resigned the position of public librarian. His successor will probably be elected next Friday night.

Mrs. J. T. Cole died very suddenly at her home in this city this morning.

The citizens' meeting last night also decided to have Columbus properly represented at the state fair.

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

The Georgia Midland Completed Through to McDonough.

MCDONOUGH, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Yesterday was a lively day for our little town. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon large crowds of people from many miles in the country came into town to witness the advent of the Georgia Midland at this place. The company finished laying the track at the East Tennessee depot about five o'clock in the afternoon. It was the intention of your correspondent to drive the last spike, but a business pressure prevented him from being present. The people are highly enthused at the idea of having two competing railroads at this place. Our merchants are making arrangements to handle eight or ten thousand bales of cotton this season. Real estate is rapidly advancing. Business and resident lots are selling at from $300 to $1,000. The McDonough Institute is the pride of our people. Prof. Featherstone has one hundred students and new ones are being added every day.

The Husband of Many Wives.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. A. Kelly, of Burke county, reached the city with Jim White, a middle aged negro, in handcuffs, and gave him a cell in jail. White lives on the Dickinson plantation in the lower edge of Richmond county, and was arrested upon the charge of assault and battery upon Tom Hood, also colored. Since White's arrest another charge of a more serious nature has been preferred against him. It is alleged that he has abandoned his first and legal wife, and at present is the ruler of three homes, the husband of three women and the father of unnumbered children. He will be tried in the city court on next Saturday.

Fired by the Engine.

ATHENS, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—W. H Morton, living in the lower part of Clark county, had his gin house and sawmill burned last night. It took fire from the engine. Loss about two thousand dollars. No insurance.

A Lee County Delegation.

SMITHVILLE, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—About fifty of the most prominent planters and business men of Lee county will arrive in Atlanta tomorrow, in the interest of a local stock law for this county.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. The difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being a palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

WALKER IS DISCOURAGED

Though He Still Thinks He can Save Tom Woolfolk's Neck.

MACON, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Today all the perishable property of the R. F. Woolfolk estate was sold by Administrator Chambliss. The things sold all brought fine prices and in the aggregate will amount to a considerable sum.

This morning Mr. Frank Walker, Woolfolk's attorney, returned to Atlanta not much encouraged by his visit to Macon and to the scene of the murder. Among the parties he saw yesterday in the Hazard district was the negro Green Locket, who was examined at the coroner's inquest. He told Mr. Walker about the same in substance as he testified before the jury. This was the negro to whom house Woolfolk went after the murder. Green said to Mr. Walker, yesterday:

"I tell you, boss, when I looked out of my house that night, and saw Mr. Tom Woolfolk standing in his night clothes under a tree, looking white and pale like a ghost, his eyes staring wildly, if he had started towards me there would have been the loudest yelling and hollouing ever heard in these parts. This was one scared nigger."

The washer woman of Captain Woolfolk's family told Mr. Walker yesterday that the bloody shirt, found in the well, belonged to Richard and not to Tom Woolfolk. This is explained by the fact that Thomas Woolfolk had no clothes out there, and Mrs. Woolfolk told him to put on Richard Woolfolk's shirt.

Lawyer Walker in Hazzard's District.

From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph.

Mr. Frank Walker, Woolfolk's lawyer, went out to the Hazzard district yesterday morning with Coroner Hodnett. They left Macon in a buggy at 6:50, and reached the Woolfolk place about 9 o'clock. Returning, they arrived in Macon about 4 o'clock.

When asked about the trip, Mr. Walker said: "I talked with Mr. Chambliss, Mr. Smith and all but one of the colored witnesses. Mr. Chambliss was exceedingly kind and courteous, and carried me to the house where the murder was committed, and explained how the bodies were found. He also carried me to where the negro witnesses lived that I might talk to them. They were all of one opinion, and that was that Tom Woolfolk committed the crime. I may say another thing, and that is, those out there want him hanged."

"Did you find any evidence to support your insanity theory?"

"Yes, but what that was I don't care to say. I found persons out there who agreed with me as to that."

"Did you find evidence to support the other theory that the crime was committed by some one other than Tom?"

"Yes, both theories find supporters out there. I talked with the witnesses, and while all of them believe Tom done the work alone, I am satisfied in my own mind that they are wrong."

"Then you are benefited by the trip out there."

"Very much. I know now how the murder was committed, and I am satisfied that no one person committed it. I shall go home tomorrow night, but will return Monday and make a more thorough investigation."

In the course of his conversation Mr. Walker said the children out there regarded him with a curious air, and he was pointed out as Woolfolk's lawyer. If the negroes had known it they would have been as curious as the children.

When Coronet Hodnett was asked about the trip he said the attorney was well treated by the people out there, and seemed to be willing, especially Mr. Chambliss, of showing him every courtesy, though Mr. Chambliss believes that the crime was committed by Tom Woolfolk alone.

"How did Walker talk as you were coming back?" was asked.

"Well, I'll tell you what I thought," said the coroner, nudging the reporter with the stub of the arm he left at Gettysburg, "I thought he was a little downhearted after he got through talking with them witnesses."

SWALLOWING STRYCHNINE.

An Old and Well-Known Baker Commits Suicide in Macon.

MACON, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—About noon today, your correspondent was called upon to investigate the cause of the death of D. J. Foose, the well known baker.

For years the face of the old man Foose has been a familiar one on the streets of Macon. Genial and good-natured he was the favored one of the children, and especially beliked by the elders.

This morning he had a chill, and although he has frequently used suicidal expressions, his wife was not alarmed until she heard his strugglings at the bedside, and rushed to his relief.

When she got to his side the old man said: "Mamie, I took it. Help me all you can," and pointed to a phial that had held strychnine which he had secured to kill cats with more than a year ago. His screams were something fearful, and he turned black in the face, and soon expired, in great agony before a physician could be procured.

The coroner's jury consisted of M. M. Folsom, foreman; Anthony Vanucki, W. H. Jones, J. L. Keating, J. S. Landsearss, Frank Burke and others. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a poison administered by his own hand, and in their opinion it was suicide.

Mr. Foose was fifty-six years old, and was troubled with a consititutional affliction. He married his second wife four years ago, and by her had a bright little baby.

His children by his former wife are scattered pretty much all over the world.

Undertaker D. A. Keating took charge of the remains and will see them decently cared for.

Mr. Foose left no property, except, perhaps, a small account left for pies and cakes. He was a Free Mason, but was not at all insured.

THEY SEARCHED HIS POCKET

But He Kicked and Roared Generally—The Result.

MACON, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—This morning Frank Mosely arrested Wiley Mixen, near O'Hara's store, for being drunk. Mixen came quietly with the officer to the barracks, and submitted peacefully to being searched by Watchman Chapman, until Chapman reached his pants' watch-pocket, when Mixen became very violent and cursing, and said that the pocket contained his money, and he would have died before the watchman should have it. He jerked and raved around lively, but the plucky Chapman showed him up against the wall, and in a twinkle of the eye tripped him up, and he fell heavily to the floor. Then, with the assistance of Officer Mosely and some of the members of the hook and ladder truck, Mixen was held tightly while Chapman finished searching him. All the money that was found in Mixen's watch-pocket was sixty cents.

Run Over and Killed.

MACON, Ga., August 31—[Special.]—This afternoon near Americus, the Southwestern train, northward-bound, ran over and killed a little negro boy. It was entirely accidental, and the trainmen did all they could for the unfortunate victim.

There is a lot of trouble with conductors on the Covington and Macon railroad and all sorts of rumors are afloat tonight.

Knocked in the Head.

MACON, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Two negro boys, Willie Wilson and Jim Lawrence, became involved in a fight this morning about the ownership of a dog, and Lawrence was struck a severe blow on the head with a stick, knocking him down and cutting the scalp. The blood flowed freely, and Lawrence thought he would soon be a dead negro. His assailant immediately fled, after dealing him the lick.

Brunswick's New Paper.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—The Western Union telegraph company is to place a new wire to this place, in order to accommodate the associated press service, which is to be sent to the new daily paper about to be established here. The paper will be known as the Brunswick Daily Journal.

Burglary in Forsyth County.

CUMMING, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Bud McKinney and Charlie Crow, two lads about sixteen years old, burglarized a small country store owned by a little hunchback cripple, Johnnie Orr, near Pleasant Grove postoffice, this county, last Saturday night. They were arrested and bound over in default of $150 each.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

THE BOYS IN GRAY.

Renewing Their Associations of Twenty-Two Years Ago.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR COLQUITT.

The Speech to the Old Twenty-Third Delivered by Colonel Henry D. Capers—The Third Georgia Reunion.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—This has been a red-letter day in the history of Adairsville. The reunion of the Twenty-third regiment, Colquitt's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, was one of the most sensible assemblies of earnest men, who wore the gray, that has yet met. Very little was said about charging windmills, and very much was said about the honest work of honest soldiers, who are trying to bring the new south into an actual existence.

At 11 o'clock the survivors of this old regiment were formed by Marshal Hilburn, a battle-scarred veteran of the Seventh Georgia. Following the regiment came their invited guests, and next the great crowd of our honest mountain yeomanry, who flocked to meet the men who are their ideals of honesty.

The beautiful park was charming in native loveliness.

At twelve o'clock the great crowd was called to order by Mr. Elias Earl, chairman of the committee of arrangements, who announced the programme, and introduced Rev. Dr. Dodge, former chaplain of the regiment, who opened the exercises with prayer. Then followed the address of Colonel Henry Capers. This was a written address carefully prepared. The people of this section, who have often listened to the sweet notes of our gifted orator, were surprised. The colonel said that it is time when men of this country have anything to say that they should read it, and read it he did most eloquently. The unanimous resolution of the regiment was that it be published. It places the new south exactly where THE CONSTITUTION has been.

Following this address Captain Hugh Colquitt, of Atlanta, after a few remarks, read a letter from General Colquitt to his old comrades. It was from the head and the heart of a true Georgian, and the veterans knew it. A sumptuous banquet was then served and every one enjoyed this rest from the flow of reason, sentiment and patriotism. In the afternoon the regiment reassembled. Pleasant camp fire speeches were made by Colonel Sharp, Major Winn and the boys. After a delightful renewal of the blessed Auld Lang Syne, the boy chaplain of long ago asked the regiment to sing with him the sweet by and by. After these ceremonies ceremonies the boys were invited to the hospitable bachelor quarters of Colonel Capers. They reported all well on the line of the Potomac and the Alleghany.

STABBING IN BANKS COUNTY.

A Father-in-Law is Stabbed by His Son-in-Law.

HOMER, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—On the road from Homer to Harmony Grove, six miles from here, is a negro church, known as Flat Creek. For some days and nights past a revival has been in progress, and hundreds of darkies are assembled from all parts of the country. During the services on last Sunday night, one, George Sanders, a white man, had loaded himself up with pop-skull whisky and opened up to preach a sermon of his own, greatly to the disturbance of the colored congregation. Sanders's father-in-law, a Mr. Sailors, was present and succeeded in getting him to leave the ground and go up to his house. When the party reached Sailors's house, Mr. Sailors was remonstrating with his son-in-law in regard to disturbing public worship, when Sanders assaulted him and inflicted several severe stabs, one of which may prove fatal. Sanders was arrested and was tried before a justice of the peace on two charges, one for the assault and one for disturbing public worship. Mr. Frank Sanders went on his bond for the first offense for $1,000, but he failed to secure a bondsman for the other offense and was committed to jail at this place last night.

OUR NEW RAILROADS.

Both are Solid and Neither Shaken by the New York Failure.

From the Rome Ga., Courier.

John C. Printup, president of the Rome and Decatur railroad, returned yesterday morning from New York, where he has been the past several days on the business of his company. A reporter of the Courier called upon him in the afternoon and asked him if the failure of Groversteen & Pell would have any effect on his road. In answer to the question he stated that this firm were the contractors of the road, and farther than a little delay caused by the straightening accounts between their assignee and the road, the Rome and Decatur will not be inconvenienced in its building. He said the company did not owe $500 and that the road will certainly be built and put in first-class running order. Thirty-one miles of this road is finished and there is not but three miles of grading to be done. The cross-ties have been bought and are on the ground, as are also ten miles of rails.

Mr. Moyer's Experience.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Herald.

Mr. R. J. Moyer, of Waynesville, well known in this city, where he transacts all his business, had a hard experience on his return from a recent trip to his old home in Syracuse, N. Y. He was a passenger on the steamer City of Savannah, which ran into a cyclone in the vicinity of Hatteras on its last trip south. The sea ran literally mountains high, and in the midst of the storm an immense wave washed into Mr. Moyer's stateroom and carried off, as it retired, Mr. Moyer's coat and vest, containing his watch and chain, a check for $2,000, a note for $1,000, and $800 in money. When Mr. Moyer landed in Savannah he was coatless and vestless, and had exactly $1.20 in his pocket. He has taken steps to obtain a new check and note, but the $800 and the watch and chain are gone beyond recovery, the latter probably stowed away in some merman's vest pocket ere this. Mr. Moyer takes his loss very philosophically, simply counting it as one of the varied vicissitudes which come in some way or another in every man's life, and congratulates himself that it was no worse.

A Former Wife Suspected.

From the Valdosta, Ga., Times.

Bob Coalson, a colored man, living on Mr. Mitchell Jones's plantation, about four miles from Valdosta, had his house burned up on Saturday night, and a little child of his, about eight or ten years old, perished in the flames. Bob and the balance of his family had gone off to a festival, and they left the child asleep in the house. Only part of the skull of the child remained unburned. Bob suspected a former wife of burning the house and he had her arrested, and as no evidence could be brought against her she was released. Bob has had bad luck with his children. About four years ago he had a small child to fall into the fire around a wash pot and burn to death. One year later he had his house burned and twin infants perished in the conflagration. About two years ago another infant was smothered to death in bed with its parents.

She Killed the Snake.

From the Valdosta, Ga., Times.

At Sumner, one day last week, while R. K. Young was away from home, Mrs. Young happened to go to the door in time to discover a huge rattlesnake crawl out from under the house and make off toward the field, and, with the heroic presence of mind not often found among the fair sex she took the gun and went in pursuit of the monster, and as soon as she got in good shooting distance took deliberate aim and fired, killing the snake, which sported twelve rattles and a button.

A Timely Notice.

From the Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

You are hereby notified that your presence in the composing room of the Ishmaelite is undesirable and will not longer be tolerated. If you have no work of your own you must not come here and hinder those who have. If the above is not plain enough it will be made so, if you persist in making our composing room a loafing resort.

Prepared by a combination, proportion, and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Second Day of the Association—The Banquet Last Night.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 31.—[Special.] The banquet tendered the editors of the weekly press last night by the ladies of Milledgeville was one of the most brilliant events of the kind ever seen here. The editors were out en masse, and the presence of the joint and special asylum committee added to the magnitude of the occasion. The halls of the old capitol building dazzled in the light of Chinese lanterns, the rooms were all decorated with gorgeous profusion of flowers and the tables were laden with the sweet meats, fruits and dainties prepared by the ladies for the city's guests. The toasts were all good. The following are the toasts:

"Our Guests," Colonel R. Whitfield; "The weekly press, its power and usefulness." Response, Colonel Wilkie, of Cartersville, "The Georgia legislature," Dr. Stewart, of Rockdale. "The Editor's Home," Colonel Seals, of the Sunny South, who was "too full for utterance." "Popular Education," W. E. Reynolds, Greensboro. "Liberty of speech the birthright of every American," Colonel R. M. Orme, Savannah. "Woman, rising in power and greatness, she is taking her place in the counsels of the great," S. G. Jordan, Sandersville. "Milledgeville, its strides toward future greatness," W. W. Lumpkin.

At twelve o'clock the crowd disbanded until this morning, when the editors took up the unfinished work of yesterday.

The unfinished business of the weekly press was taken up this morning and carried to rapid conclusion. There was no very important business before the convention. Some one offered resolutions that the weekly press unite in fighting high tariff, advocating a tariff for revenue only. This resolution was overruled on the grounds that the press had met for business and not for the discussion of politics.

A motion was made and carried to elect the ladies who tendered the banquet last night as the first honorary members of the association.

An invitation and passes was tendered the members by Mr. Nesbet, of Macon, to attend the state fair at Macon. The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet in Atlanta on October the 18th, to meet the presidential party.

After the dinner vehicles were driven to the hotel and the editors began a ride over the city. They visited different places of interest, and wound up the trip at the asylum, where most of them remain tonight, taking in that institution. A ball will be given for their benefit tonight, and they will have an opportunity of seeing how the asylum officials distract the minds of the poor unfortunates from the anxiety of confinement. The editors have been given the best Milledgeville affords, and they express themselves as carried away with her beauty and hospitality.

Preaching in Reynolds.

REYNOLDS, Ga., August 31.—[Special.]—Rev. J. J. Farmer, a former pastor at this place, and who for the past year has been attending the Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., was in town last night, and preached a most interesting sermon at the Baptist church.

Campmeeting will begin at Hays's camp ground, in the up portion of this county, on Friday night next.

An Historic Coin.

From the Albany, Ga., Times.

Dr. P. L. Hilsman, of this city, has in his possession a Spanish coin to which is attached considerable interest, not from its history, which is unknown, but from its antiquity. It bears on the obverse side the image of Carolus III., with the inscription "Die Gratia, 1772." On the reverse side is the Spanish coat of arms with a column entwined by a snake on either side. The coil of the snake around the column forms a letter S, and by some authorities it is the source of the idea of the dollar mark ($) of the United States. Dr. Hilsman took the coin in change from a negro several years ago, and is in ignorance of its history, but, of course, it has a very interesting one. The coin perhaps was brought to Florida by a Spanish adventurer, and we leave the reader to follow in imagination the adventures from 1772 through the 116 years of its eventful history.

Why Atlanta Succeeds.

From the Leary, Ga., Courier.

The pull-together spirit of Atlanta has never been more strongly illustrated than by the private contributions which have flowed in to sustain the Piedmont exposition directors in the completion of the grounds. Contributions over ten dollars were not accepted, and yet over $3,000 has been received through this source.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

The Douglas county singing convention is in session at Bright Star.

Several cases of typhoid and malarial fever are reported in the neighborhood of Cochran.

J. W. Allen, near Hico, Douglas county, has on his place a poke root that weighs forty pounds.

The extensive mills at Joscelyn, now owned by Messrs. Dale & Co., will soon be in active operation.

The Cannoochee is now in good fishing condition, and it is said that the fish can be induced to take the bait.

A Dooly county trapper caught a horned owl recently. Prior to his capture his owlship had feasted on ten goslings.

J. W. Turnipseed's gin house, two miles from Griffin, was burned by incendiaries a night or two ago. The loss is $1,200.

Dublin Post: Mr. J. G. Radford exhibited a very large scuppernong to us recently, measuring more than one inch in diameter.

The colored Methodist church at Douglasville is in a very dilapidated condition. The local paper says it is about to fall down.

A turpentine firm has purchased about 5,000 acres of timber on the line of the prospective railroad, near Excelsior, and will erect a large still.

Mrs. Coley, of Cochran, whose arm was amputated two weeks ago for cancer, is not doing well, as her system is developing symptoms of contamination.

Mr. M. O'Brien, of Hawkinsville, steps to the front with a hen egg weighing three ounces (troy weight) and measuring 5½ inches in circumference.

There are but two prisoners in Hinesville jail. The Gazette says, "Since Easterling finished the repairs it is safe to say there is no danger of escape."

The Hawkinsville compress is keeping up a lively hum, and is putting in good time. The News says: "It works charmingly, and is compressing the fleecy bales to perfection."

F. M. Huckaba, of Lowell district, Carroll county, says he is now about sixty years of age, and never bought a store pair of pants, hat, boots or shoes. He had them all made at home.

The Atlanta Starch company is the name of the new firm that have the only starch factory in the south. This new stock company will be the successor to the Magnolia Starch company.

The ordinary of Washington county has entered into possession of the armory building at Sandersville, under the provisions of the deed made to Howell's battery, by which the property reverted to the county six months after the disorganization of said company.

Wrightsville Headlight: Dr. A. L. Haines, of our town, showed us a Grier's almanac recently, that was printed in the year 1819. It is in a good state of preservation and contained some interesting facts and figures of those ancient days. The almanac is a specimen of ancient relics collected by the late Hon. John B. Wright during his lifetime, and which he prized very highly.

Chinese Complexion,

When observed in one of the Caucasian race is indicative of bile in the blood. Who would be yellow when he or she can exhibit the hue of health on check and brow through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an antagonist of whose onset liver complaint takes refuge in flight. Fur upon the tongue, nausea, sick headache, pains under the right ribs and shoulder blade, an unpleasantly odorous breath, are remediable with this benign alterative, which does not, like a potent cathartic, drench the intestines or, like the mercurial preparations, contaminate the blood. Not only the liver, but the stomach and bowels are aroused, toned and regulated by this fine family medicine, which has won the confidence of the respectable classes, not by startling assertions on its behalf, but by the consistency of the claims made for it with its performance in every instance when tested.

BLIND TOM.

How the Wonderful Negro Idiot Conducted Himself

HIS FIRST MUSICAL SEANCE RELATEE.

The Early History of His Life—The Remarkable Memory of the Blind Musical Prodigy—The Bethunes.

From the Augusta, Ga., News.

Since the recent action of the courts in taking Blind Tom from the custody of Mr. Bethune, his former life-long friend, manager and protector, has brought him so prominently before the public in the newspapers, a few facts concerning his childhood by one who knew him then may not prove uninteresting. He was born near the city of Columbus, in Muscogee county, Ga., of slave parents, the property of General James N. Bethune, at that time editor and proprietor of a newspaper called the Corner Stone, but in exactly what year I do not know, as he was some six or eight years, or it may be a little older, when I first met him in 1855.

My first meeting with him was in this wise: I had just married a few months previously, and one of General Bethune's daughters had been one of our bridesmaids. On our return from a northern tour we were invited to dine at General Bethune's. During the day music was proposed and upon the piano and flute my wife and I played a tune which we had heard for the first time at one of the theaters in Philadelphia. At the first sound of the music, Tom came rushing into the parlor in a single garment, so common among the "little niggers" in the south, and while the music was going on he fell down upon the floor, rolled over, turned somersaults, clapped his hands, groaned, and went through divers motions, really more as if he were in pain than experiencing emotions of pleasure. As soon, however, as the last note was played, he sprang up, rushed to my wife, and, pushing at her, cried out, eagerly: "Miss Fannie—he knew her well—please git away; I wants ter play dat tune!" And jumping upon the piano stool, he played it off perfectly, although I know he had never heard it until that moment, for it had only been recently published and had not yet come south. To test him, then others played tunes he had never heard, and he would immediately play them off with both hands, just as he had heard them. He seems to love all sounds, whether musical or harsh. He loved to do the churning for the family, just to have the monotonous sound of the dasher in the cream. He has even been known to pinch and otherwise tease babies just to hear them cry.

One habit of his seems to savor a good deal of romance, yet it is true. Being blind he would stay away from home, listening to the songs of birds as they flitted from tree to tree till he would get lost in the woods, unable to find his way back. Upon such occasions the most practicable way to find him would be for Mr. John Bethune—his first manager—to go out in the woods and play his flute, when Tom would hear it, come to the sound, and thus get back home.

Although idiotic, he was, even at that early age, endowed with a wonderful memory. After spending the day at General Bethune's as related above, it was over six years before I saw him again. The war was going on, and one day on taking a train, I unexpectedly found Mr. John Bethune with Tom on the train. I addressed Mr. Bethune and then Tom, not dreaming that he would recognize me, when, to my infinite surprise, he said: "How'd'ye, Mr. Sharp; how's Miss Fanny?" To which I said: "Why, Tom, how do you know me so well?" He replied: "Oh, I knows you, en Miss Fanny, too; don't you know when you was at our house and played dis tune?" and he whistled the very tune mentioned above. On that trip I discovered how the absence of sight had rendered all his others more acute for as we dashed along at perhaps thirty miles an hour he could always tell whether we were passing woods or open fields, houses, cuts, embankments, bridges, or almost anything else. I remember we entered a small village on the railroad when I asked Tom what was outside, to which he promptly replied: "A heap of houses."

A very amusing scene was when Millie Christini—the twin negroes (united at the back)—known as the Carolina twins, were in that section. Tom called on them. Tom being idiotic, was not at all educated, while they had been very highly educated and had traveled extensively, exhibiting before all the courts of Europe. Tom, however, though uneducated, had traveled a good deal and had picked up some sharp phrases. During his visit he asked the twins, addressing them as one, "Miss Millie Christini, did you ever drink Italian water sweetened with stars?" At which their superior education appeared disgusted as they replied, "If you mean to ask if we have ever been in Italy, we answer yes which is more than you can say." They are both, or all three, rather (as the Carolina twins are evidently two separate beings) are black and full blooded negroes.

There was always a warm friendship between Tom and the whole Bethune family, and it is an injustice to take Tom from their custody, for he was better off with them than he will ever be with any one else. They raised him from his infancy, and unless he has changed—which it seems not, from the papers—he prefers to remain with Mr. Bethune. But such is fate, and only proves that though intended to be founded on it, law is not always justice. "C. SHARP."

A Handsome Heirloom.

From the Carrollton, Ga., Free Press.

Captain N. Faiu has shown us the inaugural address delivered by ex-President Polk November 14th, 1839, after his election as governor of Tennessee. The address is hand, somely printed on a piece of white silk, 18x18 inches, and was presented to Captain Fain's grandfather, and will no doubt pass through the hands of many generations to come, as it is a relic worth preserving. The address is considered as one of the ablest ever delivered by the distinguished ex-president.

HAMS,
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND BREAKFAST BACON.
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

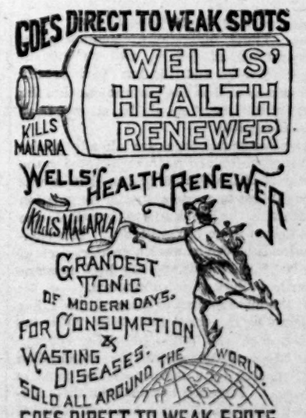
DRS. BETTS & BETTS.
33½ Whitehall Street,

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.
BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.
URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.
PRIVATE DISEASES.
Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.
DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
d&wk n r 3 ATLANTA, GA

HOUSEWIVES, FARMERS, STUDENTS AND ALL OTHERS SHOULD USE MACBETH & CO'S PEARLTOP LAMP CHIMNEYS

IF YOU DON'T WANT to be ANNOYED by Constant BREAKING OF CHIMNEYS.
BEST CHIMNEY MADE.
For Sale Everywhere
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
FROM MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY
We use nearly (300) three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other Chimney we have ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward.

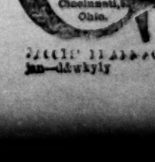
DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS


GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS.
Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. At first signs of going back, begin use of WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. For weak men, delicate women. Renews energy. Cures Dyspepsia, Mental or Physical Weakness, Nervous and General Debility, Fever and Ague. Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and NIGHT SWEATS, Leanness, Nervous Prostration, heavy labored or restless sleep, exhausted, tired, languid, faint, "ALL GONE" feeling, distress in the back or head. Wind on bowels or stomach. $1., 6 for $5. Druggists or Express. H. H. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Queen & Crescent Route.
QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to
CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.
Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.
S. E. JOHNSTON, General Ag't.
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
NO CURE. NO PAY.
All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D. Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga. 8sd1y



It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MUMMERT BROS., Paris, Tex.
It has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Manufacturers of the country.
H. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists. Price 25c

THE CONSTITUTION;
Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION
(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

Prohibition and the Exposition.

The local option law of Georgia guarantees to the people of every county the right to vote on the sale of liquor once every two years. This is a just and wise provision, and we certainly do not wish to stand in the way of a fair and square fight on this issue under the law.

But there is a time for all things. Just now is not the time for forcing a fight that will divide our people. We are bending every energy to get ready a great exposition. In this enterprise the people of Atlanta are united, and stand as one man. They have put up more than $100,000 to make it a success. It will bring more people to the city, by thousands, than have ever been seen here before. Hundreds of these will come from distant states, seeking homes and investment.

To precipitate the prohibition fight at this particular juncture will be to endanger the success of the most important enterprise to which Atlanta ever committed herself. It will divide the people. It will distract attention from the exposition and its interests. Worse than all, it will nullify the good effects the exposition would otherwise have on the visitors who attend it. Those visitors, home-seekers of the best class, would find a city divided against itself, its people at each other's throats, and partisans filling the streets with declarations that ruin will follow the defeat of one side or the other. The cotton exposition added $5,000,000 to our wealth and ten thousand to our population, because visitors saw then a compact and united city, an earnest and sympathetic people, all proud of Atlanta and devoted to her interests. Shall the Piedmont exposition, which promises to do so much more for our city, be nullified by precipitating at this particular time a fight which can be much better fought at any other time within the next six months? It is well known that the estrangement of the people over this issue is more apparent than real. During the fight one would swear that peace and understanding would never come again. In less than six months the lines of division were wiped out, and the people were together for Atlanta. To force the fight now would be to involve the exposition fortnight in the height of the clamor and bitterness and thus assuredly destroy the influence for good on which its friends have counted so heavily.

As a matter of course we do not pretend that the anti-prohibitionists cannot have the election whenever they want to get up the petition. We do hold, however, that they will handicap their cause very heavily by bringing on the fight at this special juncture. To have that agitation begun now would be the most deplorable thing that could happen, both for Atlanta and for the exposition. The worst enemy of the city could not strike her a deadlier blow than to provoke this conflict just now. No cause can be hurt by waiting a few days. Any cause can be hurt by inopportune action. Atlanta has hundreds of friends who will by their votes and influence resent a wanton injury put upon her, and the forcing of this fight at this time certainly appears to be wanton and unnecessary.

We speak in all this for neither one side or the other. We speak for Atlanta. The most violent partisan will not deny that it would be deplorably unfortunate for Atlanta to force this conflict now, nor can the most violent partisan give a good reason why it should not be held over, or why it could not be just as well held sixty days later. We hope and believe there are enough reasonable and earnest men on either side to postpone the further settlement of this issue to a more convenient day. If either side lacks them and forces the fighting now, that side will lose more strength by over-zeal and recklessness than it can recover by subsequent energy. It will have struck a wanton and causeless blow at a critical juncture of Atlanta's history, and the people will not forget it.

THE Birmingham papers in the same breath predict a boom this winter, and say that workingmen are moving away because rents are too high. The high-rent evil is a great drawback to a new town.

French Executions.

The voluminous accounts of the trial and condemnation of Pranzini, the triple murderer, develop some striking peculiarities of French criminal law.

The accused is severely interrogated by the judge before whom he is tried. The judge exercises many of the functions of a prosecuting attorney. Threats of torture are freely used to compel the accused to make a full confession. He is sometimes put to actual torture, if the judge thinks the truth of the case can be thereby brought out. Often the prisoner is placed in a cell, where he beholds some terrible reminder of the crime of which he is accused. Artfully concealed detectives observe his actions and listen to catch any intimations of his guilt. But one of the most cruel provisions of the French law is reserved for the wretch after condemnation. When he is found guilty of murder, or of any crime for which death is the penalty, he is lead from the court room and locked in his cell. He knows that he must die, but he has no idea when the execution is to take place. It may be the next day, or it may not be for many months.

Every time the turnkey opens his door the condemned man thinks it is his summons to the guillotine. Every noise in the prison is imagined to come from the preparation for the execution. In this awful suspense the moments and hours and days drag by until at last the final call comes. Forty minutes is the time allowed the prisoner to prepare for death. He is ordered to attire himself for the guillotine and his last meal is set before him. The guard takes the precaution to leave the cell with the victim in ample time to prevent any delay in the execution. He is always prompt in his arrival at the block, and in a few moments more the execution is over.

The fate of a murderer in France is, indeed, terrible.

IT may be an affectation to wear overcoats these mornings, but it is a very comfortable fad.

A Delightful Wretch.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly deserves credit for his ingenuity and industry, whether his attempt to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakspeare's plays succeeds or fails.

It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Donnelly has found it necessary from his point of view to hold up the dead poet in the blackest possible light. He declares that Shakspeare was "steeped in almost every kind of vice." He was "a usurer, an oppressor of the poor, a drunkard, a systematic liar and forger of pedigrees, dying in the prime of life from the results of a three days' drunken spree."

Now it must be admitted that, judged by our modern standard, Shakspeare was rather loose in his habits. In his youthful days he was a poacher. He loafed about the ale houses, and was fond of a frolic. Doubtless drink had only too much to do with his untimely death. Yet the world's greatest genius was not harshly judged in his own generation, and he ought not to be in ours. Old Ben Jonson and his other friends loved him, and praised his manly virtues. In their eyes he was not the graceless wretch that Mr. Donnelly makes him out.

Even if we are to believe the worst of the great bard, the moralists who will perhaps exult in transferring his literary laurels to Bacon will make a poor exchange. Bacon's treachery to his friends and his habit of taking bribes have caused most people to agree with Pope that he was "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

With all his faults Shakspeare was a better man than Bacon. If his vices give color to the charge that he did not write the masterpieces credited to him, it may be said, on the other hand, that Bacon was so utterly lacking in what we call human nature that he could never have written them. Mr. Donnelly has a big job on hand if he proposes to knock out Shakspeare in one round.

PRANZINI was a bad man, but he was game to the last. Instead of saying that he was going to heaven, he turned upon his executioners and fought like a tiger.

What It Costs to Yield a Point.

There is such a thing as carrying toleration to an extreme. A few years ago it would not have been possible for a Mormon missionary to establish himself in the south with a view to making converts.

How is it now? It is known that there are numerous Mormons at work in the mountain districts of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Every year they carry large flocks of converts to Utah.

The old-fashioned methods of home rule in vogue in the south have been strongly denounced by outsiders, but the summary fashion we had of dealing with public enemies did a world of good for society and morality.

Within the past few years we have turned over a new leaf, and we have not improved the situation. Men preaching Mormonism, agitators talking sedition, cranks stirring up strife—all these are permitted to travel through the land, and no man's hand is raised against them. Undoubtedly we managed things better under the old system.

When men come into a community to sap its morals and disturb its peace they should be made to go. It is not necessary to shed their blood. Outspoken denunciation, rigid ostracism, and, when milder measures fail, a little gentle force would be sufficient.

Does this savor of intolerance? If it does we cannot help it. When bad men menace our peace and morals the instinct of self-preservation demands their suppression. When a man points a gun at you it is folly to delay action until he pulls the trigger.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK advances the idea that capital is not congealed labor, as the socialists claim, but congealed ability. This presents capital in a new light and justifies its right to control, for it is only natural that ability should rule.

Settling With Pacific Railroads.

Several propositions were before the last congress to provide for a settlement between the government and the Pacific railroads. In both houses there was much discussion, but it led to no practical result.

The Pacific railroads commission was created for the purpose of examining into the affairs of these government aid railroads, and to collect whatever evidence might aid congress in its efforts to secure the payment of the debt due the government from these roads. These obligations, amounting to many millions of dollars, will be due in about ten years, and it is but just to the railroads as well as the government that the terms of settlement should be arranged as soon as possible.

The Pacific railroads are already under the supervision of directors appointed by the president of the United States, but it was thought best to create a special commission to examine the books and to investigate the methods of these corporations. This commission has been at work a greater part of the last four months and has held sessions from New York to San Francisco.

If the management of these railroads has been acting in perfect good faith with the government one would naturally suppose that they would afford the commission every facility for obtaining all the facts in the case. But such has not been their conduct. The investigation has been retarded and mystified at every step by stubborn officials. Most of the evidence that has been obtained has been corkscrewed out of unwilling witnesses.

Senator Leland Stanford, president of the Union Pacific, which will owe the government $60,000,000 in ten years, has been especially recalcitrant. He refused to show some of the books which the commission asked for, on the ground that they contained his private accounts. The senator had been asked if he had spent money in an attempt to influence legislation relative to Pacific railroads. He declined to answer and withheld the evidence which would have convicted or acquitted him. Justice Field has decided that the senator cannot be compelled to produce his private accounts. His obstinacy and reticence constitute a virtual confession that what is so carefully concealed could not well bear the light. The senator's conduct has injured his cause probably as much as he would have hurt it by full and open answers to all the inquiries of the commission.

One of the most important questions to be considered by congress at its next session is the prospective settlement with the Pacific railroads. Judging from the experience of the Pacific railroads commission we should say that congress has some tough customers to dea with.

OUR exchanges have been so busy commenting upon the tragical outcome of the hip pocket nuisance at Decatur that the hip pocket in our Salvation Army has not received sufficient attention. A Salvation Army with a hip pocket is a big thing.

The First Gun.

In less than twelve months from this time both great parties will have nominated their presidential tickets and the great contest will be under way.

The first practical intimation that a national election is so near at hand will come from Massachusetts. Next month the democrats of the bay state will hold a convention to nominate candidates for governor and other state offices. At that convention four delegates at large to the national convention and four alternates will be chosen. Undoubtedly President Cleveland's administration will be indorsed and Cleveland delegates will be chosen.

The Massachusetts democrats will be several months in advance of their brethren in the other states in this matter, but they will start in the right direction and when the national convention meets they will find that they have voiced the sentiment of the union in this early proclamation of their choice. The Massachusetts democrats are in fine form. They made heavy gains in the last election. The state went for Blaine in 1884 by barely 8,000 plurality. In 1888 we may have the pleasure of seeing Massachusetts and Georgia side by side in the victorious democratic column.

THE alleged Sir Robert Tichborne, whose trial was the sensation of the day ten or a dozen years ago, is now a barkeeper in New York. Mixing drinks is rough on dignity, but it is better than being in jail.

Vindicated at Last.

About a year ago the papers were filled with outrageous stories concerning the drunkenness of our special envoy, Mr. Sedgwick, who was sent to Mexico on an important mission.

Mr. Sedgwick found it difficult to answer his numerous accusers, but his denial of the charge, with the exculpatory statements of several Mexican gentlemen, enabled him to come out of the affair respectably.

The visit of the young Prince Yturbide, of Mexico, to New York, has brought out the facts of the case. The prince admits that Mr. Sedgwick was in a hilarious condition on the occasion mentioned, but he says that the trouble was caused by the American's ignorance of the fact that three cocktails at an attitude of 7,300 feet above the level of the sea are equal to five cocktails in the city of New York. This is an interesting piece of information. It is equivalent to saying that the higher a man gets in this world the dryer he should be.

Under the circumstances, the statement made by the prince will doubtless be accepted as a satisfactory vindication of our special envoy.

THE Rev. S. Baring-Gould is no fool. When he was charged with plagairizing an entire story from Maria Edgeworth he kept mum. His silence has saved him the worry of the deadly parallel column business.

Claiming Everything.

Undoubtedly candidates are sometimes counted out at popular elections. The fraud which cheated Tilden out of the presidency is a notable case in point.

But there are some very absurd claims put forward by defeated candidates. No intelligent and fair-minded man will for a moment entertain the idea that Henry George was elected mayor of New York, and yet Dr. McGlynn gives it as his positive conviction that Mr. George was counted out.

This preposterous charge, however, is surpassed in ridiculous audacity by another. Thirty years after the trouble, at a time when he is believed by many to be dead and buried, General John C. Fremont comes to the front with the assertion that he was elected president in 1856, but was tricked in the count by the wicked democrats. In this case the election figures ought to leave no room for doubt. Buchanan was elected by 174 electoral votes from 19 states, while Freemont received 114 votes from 11 states. In the face of these figures it requires tremendous assurance to come out thirty years later with such a claim as the loser in the race now presents. Fortunately these little matters are not likely to disturb the public mind. They are the deadest of dead issues.

A Tale of the Time.

As an Earthquake Anniversary was hastening along the Corridor of Time to meet an Important Engagement, it collided with the Cool Week in August and was badly broken up.

The Earthquake Anniversary was very angry and complained bitterly that the Cool Week in August had gone out of its course to destroy the Pleasure of the Occasion, pointing out that an Earthquake Anniversary could not command Respect or inspire Fear with the Termometer below Seventy Degrees.

But the Cool Week in August said: "I have already lost my Schedule Time and Right of Way to accommodate your Brother, the Cyclone Anniversary, and He frightened Nobody."

"All Anniversaries have the Right of Way here," protested the Earthquake Anniversary.

The Cool Week in August slapped the Mercury on the Head with a large Stick and answered: "It should not be so. We have in Three Hundred years accumulated more Anniversaries than anything else. They crowd the Year to hold them and are beginning to march in Double File, so that even the Gala Week has Trouble getting by them." "If we would push the Anniversaries out of the Way," it continued, "and whoop Things for all the Year as we do for the Gala Week the Room now waiting around the Corner would quickly be here."

Moral: The contract of the builder of this fable does not require him to furnish any sectional views, diagram or illustrations.

Consistency One of His Jewels.

From the New York World.

"False in one thing, false in all." This is the old Latin proverb, and it seems well carried out in the case of Mr. Ives and his cheating of the artisans and dealers who decorated his "palatial residence."

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

PROHIBITION WAS PRETTY badly defeated in Texas but there were 172,000 men in that state who cast their ballots for it.

BUFFALO BILL HAS opened a huge American bar-room in connection with his Wild West show in London, and now the prince of Wales calls on Bill oftener than ever.

MINISTER LOTHROP IS dissatisfied at St. Petersburg because he can speak neither French nor Russian. The state department ought to open a night school for its diplomats.

CHICAGO TIMES: An Alabama statesman at Washington says that the south is solid for Cleveland. Let the idiots of the Grand Army of the Republic alone, and the north will be solid for him, too.

THEY MUST ALL come to it. The Pennsylvania railroad has joined the New York Central in the abolition of the deadly car stove. In a few years a car stove will be exhibited as one of the relics of a twilight civilization.

IT IS A significant fact that while they send for Mr. Carlisle to speak in states which are safely democratic or hopelessly republican they call on Mr. Randall to help when the fight waxes hot in the great pivotal state of New York.

REV. GEORGE MILN, ex-preacher and actor, forgot his former precepts so far as to go fishing last Sunday. He fell in and almost drowned. People who have prophesied a bad ending for Miln will feel that they have been partially vindicated.

WHEN JAY GOULD was twenty-one he did not have a dollar. At fifty-two he is worth a hundred millions. When Kingdon Gould was born he was worth millions. At fifty-two he may not have a dollar. That is the way the thing works sometimes.

THE RAGE for monuments grows more rampant. Frank Harper is going to erect a snowy marble shaft seven feet two inches high over the grave of the great race horse Ten Broeck. There are many monuments in the world which were won on less merit.

IT WOULD HAVE been more manly in Leland Stanford to have owned up. A confession would not have been more damaging than a refusal to answer the questions that were put to him. It appears that the plutocratic senator has been something of a boodler.

THE BOSTON GLOBE, usually dignified and sedate, has this frisky paragraph: "Ah there, Eugene Higgins! stay there!" It was probably perpetrated to harrow up the soul of the pious Boston Herald, which fires a column of brevier at Higgins almost every day.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS will contain twenty newspaper men. As almost every newspaper we pick up contains able leaders mapping out the true policy of the government, it is probable that the country is safe. Some very poor editors are immense statesmen.

IT IS impossible to find an opinion on the prospects of the next election, the tariff question or Irish home rule in a Chicago paper, but they all have columns of editorial thunder about their dear baseball club. Captain Anson is a bigger man in Chicago than Bob Lincoln, the tied-out horse for the republican presidential nomination.

The reports of John Ruskin's failing mind have revived the story of how Millais used to visit Ruskin and his wife as a dear friend; how he took Mrs. Ruskin as the original of the sad, clinging sweetheart in his famous picture of "The Huguenot Lovers;" how the painter and his friend's wife fell in love with each other, and how John Ruskin gave her up to Millais and said he hoped they would be very happy together. In the opinion of most people Ruskin's insanity is at least as old as this remarkable action.

A Disgrace to the State.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

It is utterly useless for any one to undertake to further conceal the fact that the present convict system in Georgia is a disgrace to the state. The strongest advocate of the present system cannot excuse or apologize for the outrages and inhumanities to which convicts have recently been subjected at the camp near Griffin. Such barbarity as is disclosed by the report of Principal Physician Westmoreland, is enough to damn the system forever, and cannot be condoned by the state authorities. The News and Advertiser has not joined in the clamor that has been raised for the abolishment of the present convict system of the state, nor does it desire to be understood as unqualifiedly joining in that clamor now. We have never claimed that the present system was just what it ought to be, still we have been opposed to its abolishment until some practical system less objectionable was offered to take its place. Nor have we ever sympathized with the sentimentalists and the demagogical politicians of the state who have been denouncing the present system for their own selfish political purposes—who have, in a word, used the "poor convict" for a hobby-horse upon which to ride into office. Penitentiary convicts are criminals and the ends of justice and the best interests of society demand that they be deprived of their liberty and required to serve at "hard labor" during the term of the law's sentence; but the law never intended that they should be subjected to the violence and abuses of such barbarians as Bingham and other whipping bosses who have been placed over them, nor do we believe that the good people of the state will longer tolerate it. The prompt action of Goveror Gordon in ordering that Bingham be removed and prosecuted for his barbarism and utter disregard for the restraints of the laws of the state will meet with the approbation of all good citizens.

AUTUMN BREEZES.

Nashville American: The cream of the baseball club should be found in the pitcher.

Texas Shiftings: It is the silent watches of the night that render alarm-clocks necessary.

New Haven News: "Bear with me a little," observed the grizzly as he hugged the hunter.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The principal drawback about the hoe is that the man who operates it can't get on and ride.

Michigan Herald: There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if not skillfully dodged at the proper time, drowns them.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The young men who originated the ice-cream scare now have an expert at work on the dangers of opera.

St. Joe Gazette: There are lots of crooked whisky in this country, but that doesn't hinder people from taking it straight.

Philadelphia Record: "Perhaps Ignatius Donnelly himself wrote Shakspeare. Donnelly is a devil of a fellow, you know."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: There are some very lazy men in the world who might be benefited by some sort of a labor movement.

San Francisco Alta: The man who winked at a federal juror in this city will be taught later on that justice does not run a soda-water fountain.

San Francisco Alta: It is said that Mme. Etelka Gerster injured her voice by indulging in fits of anger. Who wants a voice that you can't get mad in?

Somerville Journal: A man will do almost anything to increase the happiness of the woman he loves except to leave her when she wants to get rid of him.

Martha's Vineyard Herald: A cold-blooded scientist publishes an analysis of a kiss. It is of about as much use to the kisser and the kissee as the theory of the origin of the species.

Philadelphia Press: "The story about that Georgia mountain splitting open and uncovering a vein of solid gold eight inches thick is a winner. The author of it deserves a medal made from the gold in the same vein."

Duluth Journal: "Scales are now made so delicate that a signature on a piece of paper with a lead pencil can be weighed, and yet it is difficult to tell whether some people have souls."

Evening Wisconsin: "The other day a young man lost his mind from smoking cigarettes. This should not unfit him for continuing the habit."

Detroit Free Press: "For a fly to die at this particular season and not to be buried in a huckleberry pie would deprive him of his reason."

Detroit Post: "Notwithstanding the crusade against tight lacing, there seems to be a growing impression that a woman may lace herself as tight as a man can drink himself."

Memphis Avalanche: "It is with regret that it is stated that it has been regarded as necessary to instruct the proof reader on this paper to spell the name of the party in Kentucky and Virginia both hereafter with a small d."

FELINEVILLE.

The Summer Resort of Pike—Mineral Water and Mountain Air.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

In the midst of the mountains of Pike, that glorious old county, remote from railroads and from the telegraph and telephone wires, there is a beautiful vale closed in by high mountains, covered with pine forests. In the middle of this vale there is a hill of considerable elevation, but its summit is reached so gradually that the ascent is almost imperceptible, and when you find yourself on the top, it is as flat as a table and as round as a plate, and from its center there are eight springs, which rise and flow off in eight different directions, equidistant from each other, giving the hill the appearance of a wheel, the springs forming the hub, and the branches forming the spokes. All these springs have different medical properties. The first one which flows north empties itself into the valley between the mountains and the hill, and then flows off in a southerly direction and is joined in its course as it flows around the hill by the branches from the different springs while a creek of considerable proportions is formed by the time it reaches the branch flowing from the north western spring, where it flows off in a northwesterly direction and empties itself into the Flint river a few miles away. This creek surrounds the hill like an island in the sea, and is as clear as a crystal. Fish of the choicest varieties are abundant, and here fishing is a pleasant recreation and not a tiresome toil. Here the gamesome trout is eager to seize the angler's bait, and the beautiful bream is as eager as the troublesome shiner, and the voice of the mosquito was never heard. On the top of this beautiful mound nestles the little town of Felineville, free from every care, like a babe upon its mother's breast.

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
Oh, let me have enough of life to fly away to this sweet vale again."

The population is about 260. There are three churches with high and graceful spires. There are two schools, one public and the other a high school or private academy; and ten brick stores, and two excellent hotels, with eight first class bath houses attached, for the use of the local and visiting public. The hotels are well kept and supplied with everything that the most fastidious could desire, with rates so cheap that those in moderate circumstances can be accommodated and their purses not suffer. There is not a healthier locality in the world.

Felineville was a noted place for babies before it was named, and consequently there was a great deal of "three months colic." And one enterprising farmer planted an acre in catnip for the benefit of the unfortunate fathers whose slumbers were disturbed at night by this colic. It paid well. The colic passed away, but the catnip continued to grow and increase.

"But Linden saw another sight."

Cats began to gather from all directions to feed on that catnip. They are very fond of the "weed," and will go for miles and miles to get their fill of it. Cats have been frequently recognized at night on this patch of catnip from the furthermost parts of the state. On one night there were seen as many as fifteen thousand cats on this single acre of ground, enjoying a catnip picnic. Visitors recognized them from Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Tunnel Hill, Rabun Gap, Dalton and Cave Spring, and one from Augusta and two from Athens.

I can tell you, it was high old fun for the young folks to go out to the cat fights at night, especially when there were cats there from the furthermost parts of the state, which was quite frequent. The foreign cat always fared badly. He would usually get away with his life, but would leave most of its hide and all of its fur. From 10 o'clock at night until daylight there was a perfect pandemonium of discontent, only softened down by the flying cat fur, and it was of nightly occurrence. The farmer, having an eye to business, would go out with his hands every morning and gather up the fur and ship it off and sell it for a high price, and was reaping a handsome income from his investment and getting rich, and was making preparation to plant another acre in catnip.

But the citizens, learning of his intention, determined to prevent it, and said that this "cat racket" should stop; that they could not sleep at night. The contention grew warmer and warmer, but it was at last settled in a compromise by which the town bought the farm at three thousand dollars and agreed to turn it into a city park embracing all these mineral springs, and to build two hotels and give one to the catnip farmer and run the other by a joint stock company, the town taking half of the stock. The farmer named his hotel the Catnip house and the other was named the Hotel Felineville. So the town got its name. CALANUS.

A Deliberate Railroad.

From the New York World.

Capitalists in Buenos Ayres are establishing a horse railroad two hundred miles long. Steam is not unknown in that region. In fact, is well understood and used where wanted, but in this case it is calmly and doubtlessly judiciously set aside for horses. These animals, or mules, are cheap; the market is perennially glutted with time, so that speed is of small consideration, while steam is comparatively expensive.

The capitalists ascertain that they can make more money by using horses or mules and do so. The people would rather go two hundred miles at a jog-trot speed for five dollars, than pay six dollars and go five times as fast. It is probable that they prefer the slower rate anyhow. The road is to be equipped with sleeping cars. It is a pleasure to contemplate a people of this kind. They offer such a refreshing contrast to our citizens, who are constantly straining every nerve to go through the world as fast as possible.

The Humors of Obituary Journalism.

From Mr. G. W. Child's Public Ledger.

Said the news editor to his chief: "Mr. Manager, I must ask you for another man." "How's that?" responded the chief. "Why," rejoined the news editor, "I have had to take St. John from the religious column to put him on railroad accidents; it takes two active men for them now."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Correction.

GREENVILLE, Ga., August 30, 1887.—Editors Constitution: In my special sent from this place under date of the 27th, and published in your issue of Sunday, it is stated that "Major John W. Park publishes a letter in today's Vindicator on the anti side." Since the publication of the letter alluded to, which was signed "J. W. P.," Major Park has indignantly denied the authorship of the article referred to, so that I ask permission to correct the mistake made, and express regret for the statement. The initials used by the writer of the article signed "J. W. P." misled me. The publication of the above correction will greatly oblige your correspondent.

The Parallel Column Again.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 29.—Editors Constitution: I see in Sunday's CONSTITUTION that a correspondent, one Wm. R. Pillsbury, has written your paper from Dawson, giving a thrilling account of the battle of Echowanotchaway, occuring July 27, '36. But the trouble about the article is that Mr. P. only reproduces pages 591-592 of White's Historical Collection of Georgia. I write you that you may know that he has panned an old chestnut off on THE CONSTITUTION as original matter. If one P. wants to plagiarize let him get books that are out of print, for I like many other observing readers, can't be fooled with copied pieces. This is only one of the many instances that you are fooled by cranks, who pretend to write original matter.

Suppose you get the article and compare it with 591-592 of White's history.

OBSERVING READER.

From Private Dalzell.

CALDWELL, Ohio, August 31.

Editors CONSTITUTION:

"It's coming yet, it's coming yet,
When man to man the world ov'r,
Shall brother be, and a' that."

It rejoices my heart here among the green hills, in my solitude and obscurity, to see the consummation of my hopes and efforts culminate in the reunion of the blue and gray. The directors of the Piedmont Exposition must be noble men, broad, liberal Christian gentlemen, true American citizens. I indorse their call for a reunion of the blue and gray. It is not egotism, it is not vanity, I hope, for me to recall the fact well remembered I believe in the south that I was the first man who ever hazarded a call for the reunion of the blue and gray, and carried it into successful execution here September 16, 1875, with Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, and the distinguished ex-confederates present. I was hooted at for my temerity by the extremists of the north and south alike. I was in advance of public opinion. But I repeated that call in all the press for the three succeeding years, and every time with increased success until the new departure became fashionable and took well with all except cranks. I procured free tickets over the railroads for southern gentlemen, and they came and we entertained them kindly, and they met the boys in blue as brothers and fellow-citizens. God bless the Piedmont gentlemen. PRIVATE DALZELL.

DR. J. B. HAWTHORNE.

A Criticism as Severe as the Parallel Column.

CHANGING WORDING OF QUOTATIONS.

Why Did Doctor Hawthorne Suppress the Name of Doctor Strong in His Augusta Speech? The Other Cases.

From the Richmond State.

The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne has no claims whatsoever upon the courtesy of the State; but as this paper has already published the Hon. W. C. Benet's complete exposure of Dr. Hawthorne's glaring plagiarism, it gives space, for the sake of fair play, as well as for the public's better understanding of this question, to Dr. Hawthorne letter in the Dispatch of yesterday. As is seen, the letter opens with Dr. Hawthorne's characteristic abuse. It is a very cheap sort of misrepresentation that speaks of those who have aided in the detection and exposure of Dr. Hawthorne's literary dishonesty as "paid slanderers in the service of the doggery keepers." For it is very probable that no man whose hand has helped to unmask this loud declaimer of other men's ideas has ever received or will ever receive for his services any compensation save the knowledge that he has done his duty to a deceived public. But this is not the first time that this intolerant speaker and writer has attributed mercenary motives to those who have honestly differed with him as to the means he advocated for promoting temperance—temperance professedly the object of his speeches and writings, but leaving so little impress on his spoken or written language. That vigorous opposition to prohibition should be taken as proof that those engaged in it are paid for their help by the liquor dealers is just as reasonable as to say that those who favor prohibition are the secret agents of the dealers in limeade and soda-water.

There is a fact that must be fully taken in mind in the beginning and borne constantly in mind in the whole consideration of this question—that not once, but on several different occasions, has Dr. Hawthorne been accused of plagiarism. Whilst other men are not even suspected he is accused again and again. Is it possible that a cruel fate has selected Dr. Hawthorne as the particular object of its wrath? Is he more than any other man the peculiar victim of circumstances? In short, is it only accidental that the lightning of criticism strikes his speeches so often, or is it the foreign metal in them that inevitably attracts the fatal fluid?

First Dr. Hawthorne abuses the Atlanta correspondent of the Dispatch and in his defense against numerous charges of plagiarism cites a single case in which he was accused and happened—according to the opinion of those whom he chose as his judges—to be declared not guilty. The remainder of his defense is his own unsupported statements—unsupported by testimony, unsupported by circumstance. It need only be said in reply to them all that if he be guilty of plagiarism, as Hon. W. C. Benet has clearly shown he is guilty, it will not be difficult to determine the value of any statement he may make in his own behalf. The man who pilfers other men's ideas and palms them off as his own will hardly be found exhibiting any delicate scrupulousness in his efforts to escape public condemnation.

Dr. Hawthorne says that when accused of "stealing" his speech he referred the matter to Dr. Strong himself and Dr. Strong replied by thanking him for "stealing" his words. Generous, forgiving Dr. Strong! But how was the matter referred? Hon. W. C. Benet's exposure was his second letter, and if Dr. Hawthorne laid his case before Dr. Strong as soon as he was accused in Hon. W. C. Benet's first letter, then, as there was an interval of more than two weeks between the publication of Mr. Benet's first letter and the publication of his second letter, Dr. Hawthorne had no opportunity, even if he had wished it, to send to Dr. Strong at that time a copy of the Augusta Chronicle containing that second letter with its startling and convincing parallel columns, in which appeared side by side quotations from "Our Country," as they are written by Strong and as they were quoted by Hawthorne. If Dr. Hawthorne had submitted a copy of the Hon. W. C. Benet's second letter to Dr. Strong, and the author of "Our Country" after reading it, had thanked Dr. Hawthorne for "stealing" his words, then Dr. Strong would stand out single and alone as the only man in the world so generous, so humble, so forgiving as to thank another for taking away his ideas, and after garbling his language, using the ideas as his own.

It is generally accepted that if a man cannot successfully defend any given point the less he says about it the better. It is significant that, although Dr. Hawthorne claims to have spattered his manuscript with quotation marks, he has not yet explained why it was that he changed the wording of the quotations! Surely this is a novel practice—using quotation marks and yet changing the quotations within them. To quote from an author without giving him due credit is the same thing as borrowing a man's property without his consent; to change the quotation, besides, is the same thing as hiding or trying to alter the appearance of the property when it has been taken. To appropriate and try to conceal the property of another is not more worthy of condemnation when the property is material property than when it is intellectual property. Then what is the explanation of this unwarrantable tampering with another man's written language? Was it intended that the language should be improved upon and that yet credit should be given to the author, whose name was mysteriously withheld by Dr. Hawthorne for some occult reason that he does not divulge, but promises to divulge hereafter? Surely Dr. Hawthorne was not ashamed "to acknowledge his indebtedness" to Dr. Strong because the mention of Dr. Strong's name would detract from the effectiveness of his quoted language; and if this be true, was it due to any imagined unpopularity of Dr. Strong? Or was it due to the desire of Dr. Hawthorne to make his speech appear as original at Dr. Strong's expense? Which seems the more probable?

Dr. Hawthorne says that the Chronicle only published that part of his speech which was in writing, that in this he used quotation marks, and that they appeared in the Chronicle's report except "in two or three trivial instances." Let us refer to Hon. W. C. Benet's letter of exposure, which The State republished from the Augusta Chronicle on Saturday, August 20th. That any of Dr. Hawthorne's quotation marks were arbitrarily omitted by the compositors on the Chronicle is an excuse at which those familiar with the discipline of a composing room will dubiously shake their heads. "Going back on" the printer and the reported is a device that has been worn threadbare by public speakers who imagine that their greater reputations will give their statements more weight than will be given to the statements of those who are less well known and possess less influence; it is a device that for small cunning and petty fear of responsibility for one's own words cannot be surpassed, and it is quickly recognized and heartily despised in every newspaper office.

Even granting that Dr. Hawthorne used some quotation marks in his manuscript, why did he wish to deprive Dr. Strong of due credit for his labor? But what is far more important—what is far more significant—why did he change the wording of these quotations?

* * * * *

Was ever an attempt to produce that dissimilarity which would bespeak originality so weak? Was ever plagiarism more flagrant, more unpardonable, more worthy of the severest condemnation and the most righteous contempt? If there be any who, in the face of these facts, would still claim that there was innocence where guilt is so plain, then they are either too blind and sodden with prejudice to be able to tell right from wrong, or, preferring to look upon what is false rather than upon what is true, they would vainly seek to whiten this sepulchre.

A Delicate Situation.

From Puck.

"Uncle James," said Miss Penelope Waldo, of Boston, who is visiting in the country, "I was out walking this morning and young Mr. Smith, who was with me, killed a snake. When I asked him what kind of a snake it was he seemed embarrassed and changed the subject."

"The only kind o' snakes we hev about here, Penelope," said her Uncle James, "is garter-snakes."

Then Miss Waldo realized the fine delicacy of young Mr. Smith and was deeply grateful to him.

THE BRADY BILL.

The Senate Begins Consideration of the Guano Measure.

SENATOR WRIGHT MAKES A SPEECH.

The Argument of Senators James, Wright, Lewis and Northcutt Upon the Brady Guano Bill.

Shortly after the reading of the journal yesterday, in the senate, the special order of the day, which was the consideration of the bill commonly known as the "Brady bill," was taken up. This bill has been the special order on several occasions, but has given way to other more pressing matters. So that when the bill came up yesterday, it virtually made its first public appearance in the senate.

HON. WRIGHT BRADY.

The bill was handicapped by the adverse report of the committee, and Mr. James increased this disadvantage in a measure by presenting several petitions from Coweta county, praying that the bill do not pass. In presenting the petitions Mr. James said that he did not wish to appear inconsistent, that he favored the bill, and the reason why he presented the petitions was because, cause he recognized the right of the people at all times to express their sentiments in such a manner.

MR. JAMES'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR.

Mr. James spoke for an hour or more in favor of the bill. His argument was that the farmers were the least prosperous class of people in the state, that there must be some good reason for his lack of prosperity, and that perhaps it could be found in the fact that they paid for 165,000 tons of guano made in the state. He was not opposed to the use of guano, but he was to the measures of the guano men. This bill would give the farmers a better grade of fertilizers, that it would not build up the foreign guano trade at the expense of the home manufactories. That had been urged against the bill but he denied it, and advanced several reasons showing how easy it would be for guano to be sold after the bill was passed.

JAMES UPON THE AGRICULTURALISTS.

Mr. James commented upon the recent vote taken in the agricultural convention at Canton, where the majority against the bill was so large. He said that convention was not composed of representative farmers; that it was more representative of the guano interests; he declared that the guano men had lawyers employed here for the purpose of fighting this bill, but the real farmer interest of the state was unrepresented. The fact that commercial manures were singled out was indicative of fraud, it showed that the fraud had assumed such proportions that legislation was necessary to protect the farmers; while he was not wedded to this bill, he believed that it was intended to do good, and would result in benefit if honestly administered.

JAMES UPON THE INSPECTION SYSTEM.

Mr. James paid his respects at some length to the system of inspection of fertilizers as practiced by the department of agriculture. In the first place, he said that a good deal had been said about the revenue derived from this inspection. Where did it come from? The guano men paid it, but they got it in double the sum from the farmers.

Mr. James said that not all of the guano sold in Georgia was inspected; true, it was branded, going to show that some one had placed the brands there, but it was pretty strongly intimated that these brands were furnished by the department and were placed upon the sacks by parties who knew nothing at all about the business and were not authorized to do what they did.

WHAT WAS SAID ABOUT CHEMISTS.

Mr. James said that the chemists who analyzed specimens of guano and did other work by which the farmers were supposed to be benefitted, had frequently been detected in ludicrous mistakes; that soil taken within three feet had been analyzed by them and pronounced to be as deficient in its composition as could possibly be. Mr. James's idea seemed to be that who the guano belonged to had considerable influence in making the analysis good or bad.

The number of inspectors employed in Georgia to inspect guano cannot possibly do the work, and do not do it. The inspection law was intended to be a good thing, but not all of the guano used is inspected. There must be something wrong then when brands can get on sacks.

THAT ARE NEVER INSPECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James drew a striking and interesting picture of the relative prosperity of the guano dealer and the farmer—of the one enjoying all the comforts of life, the other struggling day after day to make a little, and that little if made, to go into the well lined coffers of the guano men. "The guano men can protect themselves and the way they have managed to engineer the opposition to this b

R. J. B. HAWTHORNE.

Criticism as Severe as the Parallel Column.

ANGING WORDING OF QUOTATIONS.

y Did Doctor Hawthorne Suppress the Name of Doctor Strong in His Augusta Speech? The Other Cases.

m the Richmond State.

The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne has no claims discover upon the courtesy of the State; as this paper has already published the n. W. C. Benet's complete exposure of Dr. whorne's glaring plagiarism, it gives space, the sake of fair play, as well as for the pubs better understanding of this question, to Hawthorne letter in the Dispatch of yesday. As is seen, the letter opens with Dr. whorne's characteristic abuse. It is a very sort of misrepresentation that speaks of se who have aided in the detection and exre of Dr. Hawthorne's literary dishonesty paid slanderers in the service of the dogy keepers." For it is very probe that no man whose hand helped to unmask this loud declaimer of r men's ideas has ever received or will r receive for his services any compensation e the knowledge that he has done his duty deceived public. But this is not the first e that this intolerant speaker and writer attributed mercenary motives to those who e honestly differed with him as to the ans he advocated for promoting temperance mperance professedly the object of his hes and writings, but leaving so little inon his spoken or written language. That ous opposition to prohibition should be n as proof that those engaged in it are for their help by the liquor dealers is just asonable as to say that those who favor hibition are the secret agents of the dealers meade and soda-water.

ere is a fact that must be fully taken in d in the beginning and borne constantly in d in the whole consideration of this ques- that not once, but on several different sions, has Dr. Hawthorne been accused of iarism. Whilst other men are not even ected he is accused again and again. Is it ible, that a cruel fate has selected Dr. thorne as the particular object of its h. Is he more than any other man the liar victim of circumstances? In short, only accidental that the lightning of criti- strikes his speeches so often, or is it the gn metal in them that inevitably attracts tal thud?

st Dr. Hawthorne abuses the Atlanta spondent of the Dispatch and in his deagainst numerous charges of plagiarism a single case in which he was accused and ened—according to the opinion of those he chose as his judges—to be declared guilty. The remainder of his defense is his unsupported statements—unsupported by ony, unsupported by circumstance. It only be said in reply to them all that if he ity of plagiarism as Hon. W. C. Benet has ly shown he is guilty, it will not be difficult to determine the value of any statement may make in his own behalf. The man offers other men's ideas and palms them his own will hardly be found exhibiting icate scrupulousness in his efforts to espublic condemnation.

Hawthorne says that when accused of thing" his speech he referred the matter to ing himself and Dr. Strong replied by ring him for "stealing" his words. Gen- forgiving Dr. Strong! But how was matter referred? Hon. W. C. Benet's exe was his second letter, and if Dr. Hawe had his case before Dr. Strong as soon was accused in Hon. W. C. Benet's first , then, as there was an interval of more two weeks between the publication of Benet's first letter and the publication of second letter, Dr. Hawthorne had no opnity, even if he had wished it, to send to Strong at that time a copy of the Augusta hronicle containing that second letter with its startling and convincing parallel lumns, in which appeared side by side quotas from "Our Country," as they are written rong and as they were quoted by Hawe. If Dr. Hawthorne had submitted a the Hon. W. C. Benet's second letter Strong, and the author of "Our Coun- after reading it, had thanked Dr. Hawe for "stealing" his words, then Dr. would stand out single and alone as the man in the world so generous, so humble, owing as to thank another for taking his ideas, and after garbling his language, the ideas as his own.

generally accepted that if a man cannot ssfully defend any given point the less he about it the better. It is significant that, gh Dr. Hawthorne claims to have spatmanuscript with quotation marks, is not yet explained why it was that he ed the wording of the quotations! Surely a novel practice—using quotation marks et changing the quotations within them. te from an author without giving him credit is the same thing as ng a man's property without his to change the quotation, besides, is me thing as hiding or trying to alter the arance of the property when it has been . To appropriate and try to conceal the rty of another is not more worthy of conation when the property is material propthan when it is intellectual property. what is the explanation of this unwarbe tampering with another man's language? Was it intended that language should be improved upon that yet credit should be given author, whose name was mysteriously eld by Dr. Hawthorne for some occult that he does not divulge, but promises ulge hereafter? Surely Dr. Hawthorne ashamed "to acknowledge his indebtd" to Dr. Strong because the mention of trong's name would detract from the efcness of his quoted language; and if this e, was it due to any imagined unpopuof Dr. Strong? Or was it due to the deDr. Hawthorne to make his speech apas original at Dr. Strong's expense? seems the more probable?

Hawthorne says that the Chronicle only ted that part of his speech which was in g that in this he used quotation marks, at they appeared in the Chronicle's re- pt "in two or three trivial instances." refer to Hon. W. C. Benet's letter of e, which The State republished from usta Chronicle on Saturday, August That any of Dr. Hawthorne's quotaarks were arbitrarily omitted by the itors on the Chronicle is an excuse at those familiar with the discipline of a ing room will dubiously shake their "Going back on" the printer and the d is a device that has been worn thare by public speakers who imagine heir greater reputations will give their ents more weight than will be given to tements of those who are less well and possess less influence; it is a deat for small cunning and petty fear of sibility for one's own words cannot be ed, and it is quickly recognized and ly despised in every newspaper office.

granting that Dr. Hawthorne used otation marks in his manuscript, why wish to deprive Dr. Strong of due for his labor? But what is far more im- —what is far more significant—why did ge the wording of these quotations?

* * * * *

ever an attempt to produce that disity which would bespeak originality so Was ever plagiarism more flagrant, npardonable, more worthy of the st condemnation and the most righteous pt? If there be any who, in the face facts, would still claim that there nocence where guilt is so plain, then are either too blind and sodden with ice to be able to tell right from wrong, ferring to look upon what is false rather upon what is true, they would vainly whiten this sepulchre.

A Delicate Situation.

ack

e James," said Miss Penelope Waldo, , who is visiting in the country, "I was ing this morning and young Mr. Smith, e with me, killed a snake. When I asked s kind of a snake it was he seemed embar- changed the subject."

only kind of snakes we hev about here, said pa Uncle James, "is gartersnakes." Miss Waldo realized the impolite delicacy of Mr. Smith and was deeply grateful to him.

THE BRADY BILL.

The Senate Begins Consideration of the Guano Measure.

SENATOR WRIGHT MAKES A SPEECH.

The Argument of Senators James, Wright, Lewis and Northcutt Upon the Brady Guano Bill.

Shortly after the reading of the journal yesterday, in the senate, the special order of the day, which was the consideration of the bill commonly known as the "Brady bill," was taken up. This bill has been the special order on several occasions, but has given way to other more pressing matters. So that when the bill came up yesterday, it virtually made its first public appearance in the senate.

HON. WRIGHT BRADY.

The bill was handicapped by the adverse report of the committee, and Mr. James increased this disadvantage in a measure by presenting several petitions from Coweta county, praying that the bill do not pass. In presenting the petitions Mr. James said that he did not wish to appear inconsistent, that he favored the bill, and the reason why he presented the petitions was because he recognized the right of the people at all times to express their sentiments in such a manner.

MR. JAMES'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR.

Mr. James spoke for an hour or more in favor of the bill. His argument was that the farmers were the least prosperous class of people in the state, that there must be some good reason for his lack of prosperity, and that perhaps it could be found in the fact that they paid for 165,000 tons of guano made in the state. He was not opposed to the use of guano, but he was to the measures of the guano men. This bill would give the farmers a better grade of fertilizers, that it would not build up the foreign guano trade at the expense of the home manufactories. That had been urged against the bill but he denied it, and advanced several reasons showing how easy it would be for guano to be sold after the bill was passed.

JAMES UPON THE AGRICULTURALISTS.

Mr. James commented upon the recent vote taken in the agricultural convention at Canton, where the majority against the bill was so large. He said that convention was not composed of representative farmers; that it was more representative of the guano interests; he declared that the guano men had lawyers employed here for the purpose of fighting this bill, but the real farmer interest of the state was unrepresented. The fact that commercial manures were singled out was indicative of fraud, it showed that the fraud had assumed such proportions that legislation was necessary to protect the farmers; while he was not wedded to this bill, he believed that it was intended to do good, and would result in benefit if honestly administered.

JAMES UPON THE INSPECTION SYSTEM.

Mr. James paid his respects at some length to the system of inspection of fertilizers as practiced by the department of agriculture. In the first place, he said that a good deal had been said about the revenue derived from this inspection. Where did it come from? The guano men paid it, but they got it in double the sum from the farmers.

Mr. James said that not all of the guano sold in Georgia was inspected; true, it was branded, going to show that some one had placed the brands there, but it was pretty strongly intimated that these brands were furnished by the department and were placed upon the sacks by parties who knew nothing at all about the business and were not authorized to do what they did.

WHAT WAS SAID ABOUT CHEMISTS.

Mr. James said that the chemists who analyzed specimens of guano and did other work by which the farmers were supposed to be benefitted, had frequently been detected in ludicrous mistakes; that soil taken within three feet had been analyzed by them and pronounced to be as deficient in its composition as could possibly be. Mr. James's idea seemed to be that who the guano belonged to had considerable influence in making the analysis good or bad.

The number of inspectors employed in Georgia to inspect guano cannot possibly do the work, and do not do it. The inspection law was intended to be a good thing, but not all of the guano used is inspected. There must be something wrong then when brands can get on sacks.

THAT ARE NEVER INSPECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James drew a striking and interesting picture of the relative prosperity of the guano dealer and the farmer—of the one enjoying all the comforts of life, the other struggling day after day to make a little, and that little if made, to go into the well lined coffers of the guano men. "The guano men can protect themselves and the way they have managed to engineer the opposition to this bill," said Mr. James, "strikingly illustrates that fact. But the farmer needs protection at the hands of the state, and this bill seeks to protect him from the fraud and rapacity of a class of men who seem to have him by the throat." Mr. James's speech was regarded as a capital speech in favor of the bill, and he was warmly congratulated by his friends.

MR. WRIGHT TALKS AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. Wright, of the first district, made perhaps the most notable speech made in the senate this session in opposition to the bill. It was a calm, well considered, well expressed, logical and convincing effort against the bill, and he was generally agreed to have talked more good, plain, practical sense in a shorter time than men generally do.

Mr. Wright began by saying that the bill was revolutionary in its nature, for it revolutionizes the recognized standard for adjusting commercial transactions, by changing it from the intrinsic value of the article sold to that of "practical value" to the buyer. The words practical value he quoted from the bill.

IT IS A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE.

"In its moral tone it is revolutionary, ignoring the precept expressed in the golden rule. Where is the man among those friendly to the bill who would be willing to have the principle upon which the bill stands applied to himself? Where is the planter who, when he sells his products, would indorse a bill making the merchant's obligation to pay for what he buys depend upon their practical value to the merchant? Fruit and meat when sold might be so ripe that unless it could be sold at once it would spoil on his hands, and yet under the code of morals the legislature would establish by passing this bill, the fruit dealer and the green grocer must be allowed the same rights that the farmer is given, namely, to pay for what they buy according to the practical

VALUE OF THE ARTICLES TO THEM.

"If the farmer, ignorant of agricultural chemistry, buys such guano as is unfitted for his soil, is it right that he should hold the guano dealer responsible for his blunder? There is a vast difference in the demands of our soil; who but the planter should be held responsible for the unwise selection of manure? There are many brands of guano that come up to what is claimed for them. All admit this. Is it not wrong to subject these honest dealers to this practical value test? Simply because there may be a few dishonest ones who evade the inspection law?

GET AT THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

"Everyone will admit that if the inspection laws were fully enforced the farmer would be fully protected, then why not lay the ax at the root of the evil—the agricultural department. Don't put the sins of that department upon the shoulders of honest guano men. The guano men are deeply interested in the strict enforcement of the inspection law for the reason that it keeps down cheap and spurious articles. Every honest dealer is anxious for a better enforcement of the inspection laws. Surely the senate will not put the guano men to the "practical value" test because the agricultural department fails to enforce its own laws.

GUANO MEN VERSUS FARMERS.

"Guano dealers will compare favorably in honesty and fair dealing with any other class of mercantile men, and with those planters who are censorious critics and denunciators. I claim to be as thoroughly identified with the agricultural interest as any other man in the assembly, and I am constrained to say that, according to numbers there are, just as many dishonest planters who will evade the payment of an honest debt as there are dishonest guano manufacturers who will take advantage of the alleged inefficiency of our agricultural department, to palm off on poor planters a spurious article. Good and bad men are to be found in all departments of business, bad men are not exclusively among guano dealers, nor are good men to be found only among the agriculturists.

"This bill will

MAKE THE GUANO DEALERS THE SCAPEGOATS

for the alleged inefficiency of the planters' own friend, the agricultural department, but aggrieved as he has been, the guano dealer has never troubled the legislature with his grievances. He has chosen to let the character of his house and his brand give reputation to the goods he offered upon the market. He has never asked for legislative protection against the wiles of that much-pelted and much-admired individual, the poor innocent farmer, although his books today bear record of hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been swallowed up by that moloch of the code of Georgia—section 2651—failure of consideration. Although many of his companies have BEEN WRECKED AND HIS OWN LOSSES HEAVY, by gross perversion both of the spirit and the letter of that section, yet he has never asked for its repeal or its modification. He has simply sought to protect himself against its abuse by a special contract with the planter whereby the planter engages not to take advantage of section 2651. It cannot be successfully alleged that the planter is tricked or forced into signing the note containing the contract. He does it with his eyes open, and with

FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ITS MEANING.

"Now, has the legislature the right to say that because I am a planter I shall not make such trades as I desire and think best? Is this senate going to proclaim to the world by passing this bill that the planter is not competent to make his own contracts for guano—when each sack that he buys has been brought to be inspected by the agricultural department and is warranted to contain the ingredients printed on each sack in large and plain letters? If so, then the friends of the bill ought to be consistent,

AND PROTECT THE POOR FARMER IN ALL OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The bill ought to be amended so as to become an omnibus bill for his protection. No system of inspection protects him from chicory in his coffee or water in his whisky, against split leather and paper shoes put upon the market for whole stock, against patent nostrums adapted only to the poisoning of his stomach and the depletion of his purse. When he goes into open market to buy these or other commodities of life

NO INSPECTION SYSTEM ASSUMES GUARDIANSHIP

over his helpless innocence.

"To complete and round up the picture it only remains to be said that in any and all of these transactions he may sign notes incorporating a contract not to plead failure of a consideration. And no friend of this bill has yet suggested that the law governing these classes of transactions ought to be changed!

WHAT THE FARMER REALLY WANTS.

"I am in a condition to speak for the planting interest of Georgia. I say with all the earnestness at my command that the planter neither needs nor desires the protection which this bill seeks to give. What he does desire is to have his manhood fostered and his moral character strengthened and developed. To that end he wants legislation whose tendency is to assist and encourage, and, if need be, require him to stand squarely up to his contracts and obligations. He wants his character strengthened and his credit extended, in order that he may be able to buy better goods of all kinds at lower prices. To the thrifty farmer such character and credit are indispensable. He wants guano manufacturers encouraged, for his good sense tells him that this will cheapen the price and improve the quality.

But above and beyond all, he wants this senate to crush out the monstrocity that cumbers our calendar, and by such a majority that it may never again, during this generation at least, raise its hydra head."

OTHER SPEECHES ON THE BILL.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, Mr. Lewis made a short but strong speech against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Northcutt, who said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, but would vote to disagree to the report of the committee in order that the bill might be amended. No vote was reached upon the measure, and the discussion was over until today, when Mr. Butt will speak in favor of the bill. An interesting debate is expected today.

THE MISSING HEIRESS.

The Negro Child Cannot Be Found—Sam Johnson Is Arrested.

Fannie Maddox, the negro heiress for whom her father from Wilkes county is looking for, has not been found yet, but Sam Johnson the next heir to the estate has been arrested and is under lock and key.

Johnson is charged with kidnapping.

When Johnson was released Tuesday afternoon it was upon his positive and absolute promise to produce the child at police headquarters the following morning by ten o'clock. At that hour yesterday morning Maddox was at the prison but Johnson failed to come up, and after waiting an hour the old father began hunting for Johnson. He was not at his home neither could he be found.

Captain Couch could not think the child had been made way with, but when Johnson failed to keep his appointment, the captain's suspicions were aroused and he instructed Maddox to swear out a warrant for his kinsman. The old negro went before Judge Landrum and made oath upon which a warrant for kidnapping was issued. The entire police force was notified of the warrant, and before noon Johnson was locked up.

When questioned at police headquarters he repeated the old story, saying that he did not know where the child was. In investigating the case Captain Couch ascertained that the negro had attempted to hire parties to tell the same story he had put out. The search for the child will be pushed with vigor, as the officers are beginning to fear that the child has been foully dealt with. So far no trace can be secured of the child since the day upon which the old woman was buried.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS CALF.

The Negro and Calf Released—The Negro Sells the Calf and Runs Away.

George Washington and his small calf, which were arrested Monday, gave the police department a day's work again yesterday.

When Washington, whose name, however, proves to be Johnson, attempted to sell the calf to Tribble Monday it was believed that the calf was stolen. The pair were kept at police headquarters until yesterday, when they were released because no one came up to claim the calf. Soon after the negro was given his liberty he went back to Trible's and sold the calf. Not long after Tribble bought the calf it got out and was chased into the country. About two miles out of the city the calf was caught, and a man named Griffin was asked to let it stay on his place until a wagon could be sent out. Griffin looked at the calf a moment and said:

"Of course it can stay, because it is my calf."

Griffin satisfied Trible that it was his calf, and Trible came home to report his loss to the police. Near his place he encountered the negro from whom he had bought the bovine and undertook to arrest him, but the negro out ran Trible and the officers who joined in the chase and is still at large.

Safe in Canada.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—G. W. Wilkins, extensive lumber dealer and boat builder, of Kittanning, Pa., who recently made an assignment, has fled to Canada. He writes that he is in now in Toronto, and will not return unless the proposition for a compromise, which he made to his creditors, is accepted. His liabilities are said to be about $100,000. It is supposed he has some fifty thousand dollars in cash with him, and one of the local creditors this morning announced that he was going to Canada to compel him to disgorge. There are a large number of creditors in this city.

Prussian Socialists.

BERLIN, August 31.—Herr Frohme, socialist deputy in the reichstag, has been expelled from Frankfort. The Cologne Gazette says it has authority to deny that any negotiations are proceeding with French government concerning the residence of citizens or either country. Socialists are holding a secret meeting somewhere in Zurich.

Improved Arms to Be Introduced.

VIENNA, August 31.—At a military council yesterday, attended by Count Kalnoky and other ministers, it was decided that the whole of the Austro-Hungarian regulars and militia should be supplied before 1891 with Manlicher repeating rifles. The number required will be 1,200,000, and the cost will be 4,300,000 florins, the payment of which will be distributed over ten years.

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

List of Prizes in the Ladies' Department.

WORK FOR THE PARADE PROGESSES.

The Young Men's Meeting at the State Library Tomorrow Night—Other News of Interest.

It is thirty-nine days from this morning (including Sundays) until the gates of the Piedmont exposition will be opened to the public.

A Curious Exhibit by the Singer Machine.

"We will take a bolt of cloth and produce a suit of clothes in forty minutes, with button holes worked and the buttons sewed on," said Mr. Selig.

Mr. Selig makes an exhibit with the Singer sewing machine. He uses a hundred and fifty Singers in his clothing factory. The combined exhibit will have about twenty Singers, each one managed by a girl, and run by steam. They will make coats, pants, vests and sunbonnets, and, as before stated, will take a measure and produce a suit of clothes complete from the bolt of cloth in forty minutes. Mr. Lambert, of the Singer company, said:

"We make this an object lesson to teach the southern cities to make their own clothes. There are eight thousand sewing machines run in the clothing factories of Cincinnati alone, and less than two hundred in Atlanta. We make the cloth here, we ought to make the clothing. There ought to be one thousand sewing machines employed in making shirts, bonnets, pants, coats and vests in the next year. These would give employment to fifteen hundred women and girls. But wait and see how it runs at the exposition."

Ladies' Handiwork and Housewifery.

The ladies are a little backward in making entries for the exposition. Mr. E. Rich is director in charge of the department of ladies' handiwork and housewifery. The premiums are liberal and all our ladies should enter. We print herewith some of the leading premiums. Here are the premiums for needlework alone. Read them carefully, and see what you have there. There is no charge for entries.

GROUP 32. HAND AND ORNAMENTAL SEWING.	1st Pre.	2d Pre.
Best and largest display, in merit and variety, in this whole department, at least three entries required, and each are to embrace specimens of needle-work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc., by one lady	$ 50 00	$ 25 00
Best specimen of etching on canton flannel	3 00	
Best artificial flowers, in paper muslin	3 00	
Best specimen Arsecne work	3 00	
Best specimen ribbon work	5 00	
Best specimen plush work	5 00	
Best specimen raised Kensington work	5 00	
Best specimen of silk embroidery	10 00	
Best specimen of applique work	5 00	
Best raised work	10 00	
Best pillow shams	5 00	
Best specimen of silk and worsted embroidery	10 00	
Best child's dress, hand-made trimming	5 00	
Best lambrequin of any kind	5 00	
Best set of toilet mats	3 00	
Best set of ladies' underwear	10 00	
Best table cover	10 00	
Best afghan	5 00	
Best display of Honiton or point lace	10 00	
Best tatting	5 00	
Best display of crochet lace	5 00	
Best Macrame tidy	3 00	
Best fancy tidy	5 00	
Best table scarf, lustre painting	5 00	
Best specimen of edging	3 00	
GROUP 33. FANCY WORK.		
Best display of shell or seed work	5 00	
Best display of fish-scale work	5 00	
Best display of wax work	5 00	
Best display of hair work	5 00	
Best variety of mottoes	5 00	
Best ornamental paper work	3 00	
Best display of pictures of natural leaves	5 00	
Best display of rustic work	5 00	
GROUP 35. WORK BY GIRLS UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.		
Best darned stockings (darning to be done on the grounds)	5 00	
Best made plain apron	2 00	
Best and most tastefully made pin cushion	3 00	
Best home-made doll	5 00	
Best display of painting on china	5 00	
Best quilt	3 00	
GROUP 36. PLAIN SEWING, KNITTING. (Limited to non-professionals.)		
Best made gentleman's suit (coat, vest and pants) by a lady	10 00	
Best calico dress, cut and made by the exhibitor	3 00	
Best silk dress, cut and made by the exhibitor	10 00	
In awarding the premiums on dresses, the superiority of the work and the taste displayed in the style (cutting and making up), will be considered.		
Best crazy quilt	10 00	
Best patchwork calico quilt	3 00	
Best patchwork worsted quilt	5 00	
Best pair of silk stockings	3 00	
Best rag rug	2 00	
Best knit rug	3 00	
Best Turkish rug	3 00	
Best three pairs cotton socks	3 00	
Best three pairs cotton stockings	3 00	
Best article of native silk thread; not less than two dozen skeins	3 00	2 00
Best pair of reed or cane curtains	5 00	

Columbus and the Piedmont.

From the Columbus, Ga., Enquirier-Sun.

Let our city make an exhibit, and a good one. Let it be an exhibit of strength—not of weakness—an exhibit which will show our advantages among the foremost of the land. They are among the foremost of the land, and we should let the world know it. A good exhibit in Atlanta during the Piedmont exposition will attract the attention of capitalists from all sections, and will join their efforts to ours in making our city an industrial and commercial center of great importance and great prosperity.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

One year ago last night Atlanta had her earthquake shock, and one year ago this morning the people were nervous.

A number of Atlanta young men are getting up a negro minstrel company to give entertainments during the Piedmont fair.

The Red Cross lodge, Knights of Pythias, held an interesting meeting at its hall last night. Several visiting knights were present.

Don't forget the meeting of young democrats at the state library tomorrow evening. A large attendance is desired. Business concerning the coming parade will be transacted.

Mr. D. W. Thayer, the well known publisher, who has suffered so severely from the result of a squirrel bite, is improving, and it is thought that his hand and arm will be saved.

There was a big meeting of the M. A. B.'s last night. It is impossible to learn all that occurred, but it is thought that the action of Monday's meeting at the Kimball was indorsed.

Mr. Frank Walker, Woolfolk's counsel, is off again on a conquest after evidence to save his client from the gallows, Woolfolk, in the meantime, becomes sane. He talks intelligently to the few visitors he consents to see.

The Fourth Georgia regiment will hold its reunion at Albany, Ga., on the 7th of September. The survivors of the regiment are expected to arrive at Albany on the 6th and elaborate arrangements for their entertainment have been made.

A young nam named J. J. Davis, who was employed in Rauschenburg's market, 133 Whitehall street, died yesterday morning of "hepatitcs." He was well thought of and had just reached his majority. Yesterday afternoon his remains were taken to Morrow's station.

"The Fool's Revenge," Tom Taylor's masterpiece, will be rendered at DeGive's opera house tomorrow night by a company of local players. Scott Thornton, the inimitable, is at its head, and Miss Josephine DeBizin, is the leading lady. The company has been rehearsing assiduously and feel capable of giving an excellent performance. It is probable that the entertainment will attract a big crowd.

Superintendent Slaton, of the Atlanta public schools, was busy all yesterday issuing cards to pupils. He gave out more than 600 cards. His office was besieged with applicants all day. Major Slaton says that all the school houses in the city are in better condition than ever before at the opening of a session. Next Monday every school in Atlanta, white and colored, will open its doors and the session will begin. A very large attendance is anticipated.

The coming event of the season will be the appearance of Mr. J. H. Fannin, Jr., the author of Clarence and Lawrence. As Clarence, the hunchback and Mr. J. H. Bristol as Lawrence. The rehearsal last night showed great talent in the two principal parts and a strong support in the company. Mr. Fannin will show the public what a real tragedy is and that he intends that everybody will be with his play. There are a great many exciting scenes throughout the play, and then there are some pathetic ones, combined with numerous situations which will no doubt please everybody who attends.

OLD RUMORS REVIVED.

The Report About Camp Gresston Being Investigated—A Rather Bad State of Affairs.

The Dodge county convict outrage has been revived.

Some time ago THE CONSTITUTION printed the rumor that there had been outrages committed at Gresston's camp, in Dodge county. The rumors grew out of some communication that was sent to the investigating committee of the penitentiary committee. Just what they were, could not be ascertained at the time, as it was impossible to find any one who knew anything definite about the alleged outrages.

At the recent term of Dodge superior court, a grand jury committee visited Gresston's camp and made an investigation of the reports in circulation. This report has not been made public, but is said to be a very severe one upon the management of the camp. The charges are necessarily old, for the camp superintendent, Bryant, has been away for over a month on a leave of absence, the time being spent in the state of Alabama. His absence has given rise to the report that he had skipped the country. Bryant was in Atlanta yesterday, en route home from Alabama. He does not seem at all apprehensive of trouble, and laughs at the charges that have been made. It seems that his position, from his account is one of safety, as the outrages so recently reported have occurred in his absence. That he ran away is denied by the penitentiary authorities.

State Senator Roberts said yesterday, however, that he had very recently returned from Dodge court, and talked with a member of the jury committee that visited the camp. He reports that the committee honestly believes that it has unearthed some very bad evidence in regard to the treatment of convicts at the Gresston camp. It is generally believed now in the county that the convict who died in July had his death hastened by cruel treatment and overwork. Camp Gresston is a part of W. B. Lowe's camp, but the convicts are worked by the Gresston Lumber company.

The governor recently did grant an order allowing six convicts to appear before the Dodge county grand jury for the purpose of giving evidence, but it is not known whether their evidence is in regard to this case or something else. Developments of some sort are expected in a day or two, but just now everything is shadowy and vague. Colonel Lowe said last night that a great injustice had been done Bryant by the report that he had skipped the county; Bryant obtained a regular leave of absence, and went off for the purpose of rest and recreation.

Everything in regard to Bingham's camp is as it has been, the state officials are yet in charge, and will remain until the investigation ends.

COLLISION ON THE EAST TENNESSEE.

Two Engines Badly Torn Up and a Delay Caused.

An accident occurred about noon yesterday on the East Tennessee railroad, Rome division, at Long's, fifty-five miles from Atlanta. Freight train No. 39 ran into the second section of No. 30. Both engines were damaged considerably, and a delay of three or four hours caused. No lives lost.

PERSONAL.

Ho! for the electric shaft, ye disconsolate.

DR. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 32½ Whitehall st

JUDGE JOHN T. CLARKE, of Cuthbert, is in Atlanta.

HAMILTON MCWHORTER, of Lexington, is in Atlanta.

HON. P. W. MELDRIM, of Savannah, is in the city for a few days.

HERMAN BOHNEFELD, the Macon jeweler, was in Atlanta yesterday.

COLONEL JAMES M. SMITH, of Oglethorpe county, is in the city for a few days.

COLONEL JOHN P. FORT, of Dougherty county, is spending a few days in Atlanta.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL HOWARD, of the Northern circuit, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

HARRY LYNAN, railroad ticket broker and ocan steamship agent, 30 Wall st., opposite car shed 43m

GO TO Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta street, fo he finest picture frames in the city. tue thu sat

MRS. J. S. RAINE has returned from Kentucky, where she has been during the summer.

ED. B. FLETCHER, the merchant tailor, on Peachtree street, yesterday returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine selection of goods.

THE many friends of Mrs. R. B. Marsh, o Montgomery, Ala., will be pleased to learn that she is visiting her brother, Dr. Henley, on Rawson street.

MR. A. K. JENNINGS, representing the Macon Daily News, is in the city soliciting advertisements for a trade issue of that sterling paper, to be gotten up in the interest of the Piedmont exposition.

AT THE KIMBALL: A F Belcher, New York; Chas F Millirh, Detroit, Mich; M V Moore, F C; David Fox, New York; M B Prise, New Orleans, La; H S DePew, St Louis, Mo; C C Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa; A Levi, S C; R J Atkinson and wife, Greenville, Ga; H M Finnton, New York; W M Alexander, Savannah, Ga; G W Gustin, Miss S E Gustin, Macon, Ga; M B Dozier, Flovilla, Ga; J Maas, Cochran, Ga; A Maas, Tampa, Fla; James H Griffin, Oxford, Ga; C Fitzsimmons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J Cohn, Ga; T I Adams, Montgomery, Ala; J Harris Chappell, Columbus, Ga, Mrs Crawford, Columbia, Ga; J R Whitehead, Savannah, Ga; Charles S Eaton, Cincinnati, Ohio; W Brown, New Orleans, La; W R Going, Birmingham, Ala; H S Going, Birmingham, Ala; T Warren Akin, Cartersville, Ga; J E Cox, Griffin, Ga; I J Bergman, New York. R S Willingham, Forsyth, Ga; Columbus Smith, Albany, Ga; G Wylie, N Y; W R McIntosh, Albany, Ga; John P Fort, Dougherty county, Ga; C F Barth, city; Henry Potts and wife, Chattanooga, Tenn; F H Warring, Georgia; Whit Collier, Georgia; J C Foley, New York; C M Marshall, Rome, Ga; T E Daniel, Salt Springs, Ga; P M B Young, Bartow county, Ga; Edward Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla; Alex Henderson, Cleveland, O; C S Dikeman, New York; N E Harris, Macon, Ga; J L Hardeman, Macon; Mrs Dr Calloway, nurse and child, Mrs L N Calloway, Milledgeville; J B Williamson, Birmingham; G M Trutnier, Indiana; E J Phillips, Philadelphia; J F Matter, New York; S K Davis, Chicago; John R Banton, Cartersviller P T Vaughn, Ala; A R Minniger, Anniston; L F Harralson, Ga; W J Winn, Marietta. A L Hopkins, Atlanta, G P Falks Wayeross, Ga; H Ruschell, New York; Edgar F Hinton, Americus, Ga; Ben C Smith, Macon, Ga; W F Graff, Philadelphia. Pa; E R Hodgson, Athens, Ga; A J Crovatt, Brunswick Ga; Sol Sarling, Macon, Ga; Mrs L V Alexander, E R Alexander, Tuskegee, Ala; Miss Jessie Mitchell, Eufaula, Ala; Miss Jessie Cumming, Macon; H E Rothchild, New York; W L Murdock, St Louis, Mo; C C Wilson, Cinn; Reps Jones, Knoxville, Tenn; D P Hill, Dallas, Ga.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: J McGinty, New Orleans; F A Timberlake, Augusta; J C Benford, Cincinnati; J E Brown, Texas; P Gillespie, Tennessee; H V Ballare, Georgia; M Kaliski, New York; F M Butt, Augusta; J M Hunt, Brown Oats; J J Hall, F Flynt, Griffin; P Gillespie, Chattanooga; J H Woods, Baltimore; J H Powers, Savannah; H D Werls, Georgia; Mrs Mandell Waynesboro, Georgia; Mrs Roberts, Waynesboro, Georgia; J Lide, city; J H Barnes, J B Barnes, Marietta; T L Smith and wife, J D Matheson, A F Brown, Ga; F B Graham, Miss; R B Morris, Md; W M Legg, B Brown, A M Gibbs, W Cox, A B Coffey, T E Thornton, J M Smith Ga; F M Brantley, Fort Worth, Texas; E Stineland, Covington, Ga; W H H Phelps, Georgia; R H Neal, Louisville; J A Lassar, Georgia; S B Mann, Ga; M E Gray, Columbus, Ga; P W Edgie, Macon, Ga; Col W P Crow, Chattanooga, Tenn; R M Pattillo, Cartersville, Ga; Miss Hattie Wood, Columbia, Ala; Y R Whitley, Douglasville, Ga; W C Nunnally, Monroe, Ga; L D. Rosser, Atlanta, Ga; A O Gumier, New York; J A Brooks, Griffin, Ga; I M Harris, Chattanooga, Tenn; Y Carter, Georgia; H P Gatchell, Marietta, Ga; J W Rankin, Atlanta, Ga; Leon J Ryan, Atlanta, Ga; Miss Bessie Berry, Miss Lula Berry, Chas E Berry, Rome, Ga, W L Boyd, Richmond, Va; Geo W Jackson, Waco, Texas; Chas R. Peterson, Tomville, Ga; W T Styles, Athens, Ga; O L Weeks, Monroe, Ga; O S Porter, O W Porter, Covington, Ga; A G Jackson, Mrs A G Jackson, Miss Jackson, Atlanta, Ga; H C Lynch, Knoxville, Tenn; Geo L Lynch, Knoxville, Tenn; E J Miller, Americus, Ga; Frank Spelger, Louisville, Ky; W W Foster, Atlanta, Ga; F B Bandy, Ga; J E Cargill, Columbus, Ga; R A Williams, Ga; C J Dunham, Cartersville, Ga; R R Hayes, Bartow; R O Pitts, W F Turner, Cedartown, Ga; Allen Fort, Americus, Ga; J E B Love, W & A R R; Mrs R Thomas, Miss S A Thomas, Valdosta, Ga; O Andrews, Greensboro, Ga; Mrs Hattie O'Neal, Harpersville, Ala; Isaac Hardeman and wife, Miss Mattie Rogers, Miss Wattie Rogers, Macon, Ga; Percy W Rose, New York; A H Lindley, Ga; W F Gay, Gay, Ga.

Turner—McKewen.

Mr. Oscar R. Turner and Miss Mamie Mc Kewen were married last night at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William McKewen, No. 281 Luckie street. Mr. Turner is employed at the Franklin printing office and his bride is the daughter of one of Atlanta's worthy mechanics.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT CANNOT BE DONE.

A Constitutional Provision in the Way of Mr. Inman's Plan.

GOVERNOR GORDON TALKS ABOUT IT.

The Proceeds Must Go to the Payment of the State Debt—A Plan Will be Proposed in a Few Days.

There seems to be a constitutional provision which will prevent the carrying out of Mr. Inmans' proposition to sell the old state house and use the proceeds for building a soldier's home.

The point was raised yesterday, by Governor Gordon when he said, speaking of the plan: "It would be an excellent suggestion but for the constitutional difficulty in the way. Section 13 of the constitution expressly provides that the proceeds of the sale of all public property shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the state and that such proceeds shall be used for no other purpose whatever, so long as the state has a bonded debt."

"But can't the constitution be amended so as to permit such use of this old building?"

"Oh, yes, the constitution can be amended, but it requires to accomplish this a two-thirds vote of both houses—that is a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the two houses. Then the proposed amendment must be submitted to and ratified by the people."

"Is there no other way to manage it?"

"Yes. The constitution of course can always be amended by a convention of the people called in the usual way; but that plan would be quite as difficult and tedious as the other and vastly more expensive."

"But is there no other way to utilize this old capitol building for the benefit of the disabled soldiers?"

"Yes

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis....1 00 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis.....8 30 p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis .....7 25 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...5 50 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....7 0o p m
*No. 16—from Savannah and Brunswick.5 45 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 05 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points.....10 15 p m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York .....6 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*.....	7 15 a m	To Savannah*.....	6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..	7 45 a m	To Macon*.....	8 30 a m
" Bar'sville†..	9 50 a m	To Hapeville†....	12 01 p m
" Macon*.....	1 05 p m	To Macon*.....	2 20 p m
" Hapeville†..	1 40 p m	To Barnesville†..	3 00 p m
" Sav'h*.....	5 40 p m	To Barnesville†..	6 00 p m
" Macon*.....	9 40 p m	To Savannah*.....	7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*.....	2 57 a m	To Chattanooga*..	7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*.....	6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*..	1 40 p m
" Marietta....	8 00 a m	To Rome.....	3 45 p m
" Rome.....	11 05 a m	To Marietta.....	4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*.....	1 44 p m	To Chattanooga*..	5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*.....	6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga*...	11 00 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..	6 10 a m	To Montgomery*..	1 20 p m
" LaGrange*..	9 15 a m	To LaGrange*.....	4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*..	1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*..	10 00 p m
" Akron and Col'mb's*..	5 45 p m	To Akron and Columbus*...	6 50 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....	6 40 a m	To Augusta*.....	8 00 a m
" Covington*..	7 55 a m	To Decatur.....	9 00 a m
" Decatur.....	10 15 a m	To Clarkston.....	12 10 p m
" Augusta*....	1 00 p m	To Augusta*.....	2 45 p m
" Clarkston...	2 20 p m	To Covington.....	6 10 p m
" Augusta*....	5 55 p m	To Augusta*.....	7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula.....	8 25 pm	*To Charlotte.....	7 40 pm
*From Charlotte..	12 20 pm	To Lula.....	4 30 pm
*From Charlotte..	9 40 pm	*To Charlotte.....	6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

†From Starkville..	6 40 a m	*To Starkville.....	8 15 am
From Tallapoosa..	9 00 a m	To Tallapoosa.....	5 00 pm
*From Starkville..	5 41 p m	To Birmingham*..	9 50 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING COMPANY

Do a general banking business, receive deposits and allow

4 Per Cent Per Annum Interest if Left 90 Days.

Acceptable accounts solicited. State charter subjects the

Individual Property of Stockholders for the Debts of the Bank.

1st c 6p

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
BONDS AND STOCKS
Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.
DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,
Bankers, and Brokers
In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,
BROKERS IN STOCKS & BONDS,
ROOM 7, GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
Office recently occupied by Perdue & Egleston.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.
Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

West & Goldsmith, Will Sell Cheap:
Put your money in this and you will have handsome profits in few months. Atlanta Real Estate is lower than any city of its size, and much lower than it will ever be again. Wheat street, two blocks of Kimball House, or one of the nicest, most convenient 8-r houses on beautiful level lot, pleasant surroundings, $5,500.
Wheat st., handsome modern style, 10-r residence, water, gas, necessary outbuildings, elevated, splendid view of city, fine shades, choice fruits, fronts 212 ft., $7,000.
Church st., near First Methodist church, 8-r house, well built, on lot 70x160, good home near in, excellent neighborhood, $3,500.
Pryor st., store one block of Kimball House, 3 story brick 25x85, $12,000.
Pryor st., 8-r house, near in on large corner lot, splendid flower and vegetable garden, choice and great variety of fruits, $5,700.
Whitehall, 8-r house, splendidly built, closets in all rooms, plaza's front and rear, broad hall, gas, water, fruits and flowers, large lot, $6,000.
Whitehall, 8-r, modern, 2-story house, gas, water and all conveniences, splendid neighborhood, $5,500.
Whitehall, 14-r, brick house, elevated, $14,000.
Whitehall, lot 66x200, on three streets; $6,500.
Peachtree, lots beautifully shaded, per foot, $30.
" " elevated and very deep, per foot, $40.
Peachtree, lots near Culpepper mansion, per foot, $50.
Peachtree, lots near Peter's mansion, per foot, $70.
" " nearest vacant on this street, per foot, $160.
Peachtree, lots most available business offered per foot, $300.
N. Avenue, one block of Peachtree, 122x180, $9,800.
N. Avenue, 80x300, to Kimball st., $5,000.
W. Peachtree, 6-r modern style house, all improvements, gas, water, garden, fruit, etc., $5,000.
W. Peachtree, 4-r house, 2-r kitchen, 50x200, $3,800.
W. Peachtree, 7-r house, elevated, gas, water, $3,500.
W. Peachtree, 100x270, near Kimball st., $4,750.
Elliott st., 2 cottages, nice shades, right at E. Tenn. passenger depot, $2,600.
W. Hunter, two nice cottages, on large, elevated beautiful lots, splendid neighborhood, $3,500.
N. Forsyth, beautiful vacant lot 100 feet front, near to Peachtree and Marietta streets, $12,000.
Suburban home on C. R. R. near West End, delightful in every respect, containing 10 acres in highest state cultivation, every variety fruits, $8,250.
We have bargains in other residences, stores and factory property in and out the city. The finest, best and cheapest suburban property for manufacturing and building on the market.
WEST & GOLDSMITH.
25 Peachtree street.

LADIES,
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES.
THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—4 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They They do not crack or smut. For sale by druggists, 26 Whitehall st.: Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries. 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 31, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½s	Bid.	Aske1.
20 year.....	104	10½
Ga. 6s, 1889.....	100	—
Ga. 7s, gold.....	10-3½	—
Ga. 7s, 1896.....	118	—
S. C. Brown.....	104	—
Savannah 5s.....	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902.	125	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.	171	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904.	110	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899.	114	—
Atl'ta 6s, L D.	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	105
Atlanta 5s.....	104	105
Atlanta 4½s.....	102	103
Augusta 7s.....	113	—
Macon 6s.....	111	—
Columbus 5s..	98	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l.	200	—
Merch's B'k..	140	—
B'k State Ga..	140	—
Gate City Nat.	140	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 2897.....	107	—
Ga. 6s, 1910.....	110	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1922.....	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893..	107	—
C., G. & A. 1st.	108	—
A. & C. 1st.....	113	—
A. & C. inc.....	101	—
W. of A. 1st.....	105	107
do. 2d.....	110	112
Ga. Pac. 1st.....	105	10-
Ga. Pac. 2d.....	50	55
Am'cus, Prest.		
& L'mkn 1st 7s.	105½	107½
M. & N. G. 1st.	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926..	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia.....	19-	197
At. & Char....	80	—
Southwest'n..	125	—
S. Carolina....	5	10
Central.....	117	119
Central deb....	98	100
Aug. & Sav....	125	130
A. & W. P....	110	112
do. deb.....	101	103
C., C. & A.....	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Wall street was treated to a couple of genuine surprises today, and the effect of these was to enhance the value of certain stocks very materially, as well as to put a new face upon the speculative situation. Early in the day it was officially announced that the Baltimore and Ohio express had been sold to the United States express company. The latter company's stock jumped 9½ per cent from yesterday's price, and the street jumped to the conclusion that other Baltimore and Ohio properties were also disposed of, thus settling the great deal. A great rush to cover followed and with more confident buying by the bulls prices shot up rapidly. The announcement followed that the Oregon Transcontinental, by disposing of some of its securities, had settled its debts and placed itself upon a firm basis. Oregon Navigation responded with a jump of five per cent and the general list sympathized. A check was given to the advance by a renewal of the selling in Manhattan and its price touched the lowest figures yet. The market recovered from this shock, however, and the feeling this evening is more confident than for many weeks. In the general list, Reading, St. Paul and Western Union were the most conspicuous, but the entire list was very strong and active throughout. The transaction s 429,000 shares, were the largest for several weeks.

Exchange dull at 481¼@485. Money more active at 4@7, closing offered at 6 bid. Subtreasury balances; Coin, 135,620,000; currency, $13,724,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 125¾; 4½s 109¾. State bonds dull and featureless.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5....	106	N. O. Pac. 1st.....	81
do. Class B 5s.....	112	N. Y. Central.....	106¾
Ga. 7s mortgage.....	105½	Norfolk & W'n pre...	42½
N. C. 6s.....	122	Northern Pacific.....	26½
do. 4s.....	99	do. preferred.....	51¾
S. C. con. Bnown.....	104	Pacific Mail.....	33½
Tenn. settlement 6s.	69	Reading.....	50⅝
Virginia 6s.....	43	Rich. & Allegheny...	9
Virginia consols.....	45	Richmond & Dan....	130
Chesap'ke & Ohio....	5¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l..	24¾
Chicago & N. W.....	113½	Rock Island.....	124⅝
do. preferred.....	143	St. Paul.....	81¾
Del. & Lack.....	128¼	do. preferred.....	118
Erie.....	29¼	Texas Pacific.....	26¼
East Tenn., new.....	10½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	26
Lake Shore.....	92¾	Union Pacific.....	54
L. & N.....	61½	N. J. Central.....	72¾
Memphis & Char.....	49	Missouri Pacific.....	92⅝
Mobile & Ohio.....	12	Western Union.....	72¾
N. & C.....	76½	Cotton oil trust cert.	29⅝

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 31, 1887.

Net receipts for 4 days 18,979 bales, against 15,221 bales last year; exports 16,836 bales; last year 19,004 bales; stock —— bales; last year 161,708 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September.....	9.10@.....	9.40@ 9.41
October.....	9.27@.....	9.29@ 9.30
November.....	9.21@ 9.22	9.24@ 9.25
December.....	9.21@.....	9.24@ 9.25
January.....	9.25@.....	9.29@ 9.30
February.....	9.32@ 9.33	9.36@ 9.37
March.....	9.39@.....	9.43@ 9.44
April.....	9.46@ 9.48	9.51@ 9.52
May.....	9.54@ 9.55	9.58@ 9.59

Closed steady; sales 54,800 bales.

Local—The count taken today shows the actual stock on hand to be only 81 bales. Spots, middling 8⅞c.

MANCHESTER, August 31.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: The market is disappointing and discouraging. Some producers who sold freely last week do not seem to be troubled over the slackness of the demand. Others, however, are evidently concerned. Still there is no marked weakness in prices. The tone is decidedly steady, but where production is well engaged, generally, however, the tone is flat, especially among home yarn spinners. The numerous recent losses among the Oldham spinners have caused a depression. These losses confirm the view previously held, that the spinners' margin for months past has allowed of no profit and that only previous contracts prevented losses. Yesterday's experience suggests the belief that relief must come from a decline in cotton rather than from an advance in yarns. A decline in cotton is not likely to occur except under the influence of a diminished demand or better accounts of the crop in America, those which have hitherto been received having been very favorable. Meanwhile, the remnants of the previous crops are small and narrowing. The spinners favor restricting the consumption and extending local holidays. For export yarns the demand is poor and business is light. Cloth is inactive. India merchants have bought but little. Purchases of China buyers last week were merely sufficient to satisfy their immediate wants. Shirtings are steady. The best makes are well under contract. Jaconets are in fair inquiry. Dhooties are dull. Printing cloth is pretty steady and there have been small sales. Heavy goods are in poor demand.

NEW YORK, August 31.—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: For cotton contracts there has been no unusual animation, but the market held a strong front, and there was a gradual addition to the value for all the months. Liverpool sent somewhat stronger advices, but the principal ground of improvement was the increased number of unfavorable crop reports, which acted as a spur to the shorts, and covering was pretty free. There was also more or less buying on Wall street account, where the modified crop prospects have generated a bullish feeling on cotton and led to investment in the fall and winter months. The advance amounted to 5@6 points, and was well sustained.

NEW YORK, August 31.—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: The Liverpool dispatches were disappointing this morning, the strength of the southern markets not predisposing any feeling in lower prices. Our cable says that Manchester has been doing a good business and is considered very bare of cotton, it is believed that free purchases must be made, the trade still holds to the opinion of lower prices for the staple and are largely uncovered. Should this prove true the advance in our market today may stimulate the demand and bring about an improvement in Liverpool, the opening here was tame, at about the close prices of yesterday, September showing a slight improvement. After a spiritless forenoon the adverse crop reports which came from New Orleans cause some active buying, the closing being firm, the room anticipates better prices which may come with aid from Liverpool. The spot market is firm and spinners are in need of cotton, both here and abroad; this causes the good tone of the southern markets and the absorption of the ports receipts the stock here is dwindling, being now 34,000 bales, much of which is undeliverable on contract, hence the strength of the September position with middlings quoted at 9⅞c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5½; middling Orleans 5 15-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; American 1,000; uplands low mid dling clause August delivery 5 25-64; August and September delivery 5 24-64; September and October delivery 5 12-64, 5 11-64; October and November delivery 5 6-64; November and December delivery 5 3-64; December and January delivery 5 3-64; January and February delivery 5 3-64; February and March delivery 5 4-64; September delivery 5 22-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,700 bales; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 26-64, value; August and September delivery 5 23-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 12-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 6-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 4-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 3-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 3-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 4-64, sellers; September delivery 5 23-64, sellers; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 3-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 12-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 6-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 4-64, value; December and January delivery 5 3-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 3-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 5-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 31—Cotton firm; sales 301; bales; middling uplands 9⅞; middling Orleans 10; net receipts 102; gross 2,401; consolidated net receipts 4,812; exports to Great Britain 15,832; to continent 1,004; stock —.

GALVESTON, August 31—Cotton very firm; middling 9⅝; net receipts 945 bales; gross 948; sales 756; actual stock 4,228; exports to Great Britain 4,027; coastwise 2,851.

NORFOLK, August 31—Cotton nominal;" middling 9¾ for old; net receipts 80 bales, 74 new; gross 93; actual stock 205; sales 47.

BALTIMORE, August 31—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 410; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 31—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 1 bales; gross 236; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,065.

WILMINGTON, August 31 — Cotton dull; middling 9; net receipts 107 bales; gross 107; sales none; stock 608.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31—Cotton firm; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 3 bales; gross 126; sales none; stock 8,770.

SAVANNAH, August 31—Cotton firm; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 1,866 bales, new; gross 1,866; sales 1,165; stock 7,091; exports coastwise 953.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 841 bales; gross 3,032; sales 500; cor cted stock 20,009; exports coastwise 1,691.

MOBILE, August 31—Cotton nominal; middling 9½; net receipts 162 bales, 107 new; gross 220; sales none; actual stock 478; exports coastwise 1,419.

MEMPHIS, August 31 — Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 164 bales; shipments 76; sales none; stock 4,539.

AUGUSTA, August 31—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 188 bales; shipments —; sales 176.

CHARLESTON, August 31 — Cotton active and steady; middling 9⅞; net receipts 702 bales; gross 702; sales 762; corrected stock 2,144; exports coastwise 1,021.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 31—There was a more hopeful outlook for wheat today, and the market ruled firm. Foreign advices were indicative of more strength, and private cables report an active business. It was rumored that a syndicate had been formed which took all the California wheat offered in foreign markets, and thus checking the declining tendency of prices and creating more confidence; then, again, the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the wheat in the Chicago elevators reported only 280,000 bushels which was not fit to stand the grade of No. 2, and as the elevator firms expressed their willingness to take this wheat off the market, another feature which has been menacing the trade for some time was removed. This will leave in the neighborhood of about 5,000,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat in store here, possibly less, including this week's shipments. The receipts continue fair, but do not show any increase in any quarter. October started at 70⅛c, sold up to 70⅝c and down to 70⅛, closing at the opening figure.

Corn was moderately active early in the session, but later became more quiet with fluctuations less frequent. The feeling was steady for near futures, while the more deferred deliveries—May in particular—exhibited more strength. Crop reports from Kansas and vicinity were unfavorable. Considerable changing to October at ⅞@1c and to May at 4⅝c premium occurred. Receipts continue quite free. September opened at 41¾@41⅝c, sold at 41⅝c and closed at 41⅝c. May opened 44⅞@44⅞c, sold up to 45¼@45⅜c—the highest for the day—and closed at 44⅞c.

Oats exhibited an easy feeling and prices on the speculative market were ¼ to ⅜c lower for near futures, and ⅛ to ⅜c lower for May. A good part of the trading was changing contracts from one month to another. October opened at 25¾ to 25⅝c and closed at 25 to 25⅛c.

Provisions were firmer with a better speculative and fair shipping demand. The receipts of hogs were larger and prices 5 to 10c lower. The decline did not influence values as offerings of products were light. The near futures of lard advanced 5c and short ribs 5c, pork 7½c, can track lard sold at 6.35 to 6.42½c, and closed at 6.42½c; September 6.50 to 6.52½c; January short ribs 7.95 to 7.98c; January at 6.32½ to 6.40c, closing at 6.37½c. Pork at 12.35 to 12.40, closing at 12.40 for January.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
September.....	68⅝	69¾	69⅝
October.....	70⅛	70⅝	70⅝
May.....	79⅝	79¾	79⅝
CORN—			
September.....	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
October.....	41⅛	41⅜	41⅜
May.....	44¾	45¼	45
OATS—			
September.....	24¼	24¼	24¼
October.....	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
May.....	30¼	30¼	30⅜
PORK—			
Year.....	11 75	11 75	11 75
January.....	12 35	12 40	12 40
LARD—			
September.....	6 35	6 40	6 40
October.....	6 42½	6 45	6 45
January.....	6 50	6 52½	6 52½
SHORT RIBS—			
September.....	7 95	8 00	8 00
October.....	7 97½	8 00	8 00
January.....	6 32½	6 40	6 37½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 31, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 31—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $2.30@3.90; good to choice $4.00@4.90. Wheat, spot a shade higherand less active; options opened, advance ¼@⅝c, later ruled easier, and before the close the improvement was partly lost; No. 2 red September 79¼@79⅝, closing at 79⅝; October 80¼@80 13-16; closing at 80⅝; December 83 3-16. Corn, spot firm, options ⅛@⅜c higher closing with less strength but more doing in stock to arrive; No. 2 September 49¾@49⅞, closing at 49¾; October 49¾@50⅛, closing at 49⅞; November 50¼@50⅝, closing 50¼. Oats without quotable change. Closing firm with trade moderate; mixed western 31@33; No. 2 September 31¼@31⅝, closing at 31⅛; October 31½@31 13-16, closing at 31⅜; November 32½. Hops quiet and weak; state 5@25; California 6@17.

ATLANTA, August 31.—Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@4.40; extra family $4.15@4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@3.75; extra $3.25@3.75. Wheat—New Tennessee 86@85c; new Georgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks 93c; small 93c. Corn Meal—Plain 67½c; bolted 67½c. Pea Meal—$1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.60. Corn—Choice white 67@68c; No. 2 white Tennessee 66@67c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 38@40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.05; small bales $1.05; No. 1 large bales $1.00; small bales $1.00; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock —.

BALTIMORE, August 31—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@2.75; extra $3.00@3.60; family $3.75@4.35; city mills superfine $2.25@2.62; extra $3.00@3.50; Rio brands $4.25@4.50. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; western easier and fairly active; southern red 78@81; amber 81@81; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 77⅞@78. Corn, southern firm and scarce; white 56@57; yellow 55@56.

ST. LOUIS, August 31—Flour quiet; family $2.10@$2.50; choice $3.10@3.25; fancy $3.85@4.15; extra fancy $3.85@3.95; patents $3.30@4.00. Wheat firm and ½@¾c higher; No. 2 red fall cash 69¾; September 68¾@68⅞; October 70¼@70⅜; May 81⅝@82. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed cash 38¾@39; September 37¾@37⅞; October 34¼@38⅞. Oats, No. 2 mixed cash 24½; September 24; October 25; May 30.

CHICAGO, August 31—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; winter wheat $3.90@4.15; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 68¾@68½; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 68¾@69¾. No. 2 corn 40½. No. 2 oats 21.

CINCINNATI, August 31—Flour dull, family $3.10@3.65; fancy $3.50@3.75. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 71½@72. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 44. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 27@27¼.

LOUISVILLE, August 31 — Grain quiet. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn. No. 2 mixed 45; do. white 51. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 28½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 31—Coffee—Firm and in good demand. We quote: Choice 23¼c; prime 22½c; good 21¾c; fair 20¾c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7¾c; standard granulated 6¾c; off A 6½c; extra C 6¼. Syrups — New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 60@55c; common 20@25c. Teas — Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted sticks 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $12.00; ½bbls $6.25; kits 75c; pails 75c. Soap $2.00@$3.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ₱ gross $1.15; ₱ 200 $2.50; ₱ 500 $4.00 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 70c. Cheese—Cream 15c; factory 12c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes common to prime 18@21½. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kettle fully fair 5⅞; good fair 5⅝; good common to fair 4½@4⅝; common to good common 4¼@4⅜; centrifugals, choice white 6⅛@6 3-16; off white 6⅛@6 3-16; choice yellow clarified 6⅝; prime do. 6 3-16; seconds 5½@6. Molasses strong; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 28@33; fair to good prime 22@25; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4@4¾.

NEW YORK, August 31—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 20; options 15@20 points lowerand moderately active, closing steady; No. 7 Rio September 18.05@18.20; October 18.25@18.40; November 18.45@18.55. Sugar firm and in moderate demand; fair to good refining 4 11-16; refined firm and in good demand; C 4 6-16@4¾; extra C 4¾@4⅞; white extra C 5; yellow 4¼@4½; off A 5 1-16@5⅛; mould A 6@6¼; standard A 5¾; confectioners A 5⅞@6; cut loaf and crushed 6¾; powdered 6 1-16@6⅛; granulated 6 1-16@6¼; cubes 6@6 1-16. Molasses quiet; 50-test 19½; extra heavy black strap 11¼. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@5¾.

CINCINNATI, August 31—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7⅛; New Orleans 4¾@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 31—Provisions firm. Pork, now $15.00. Lard 6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.50; long clear 7.87½@8.00; clear ribs 8.00@8.12½; short clear 8.37½@8.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 8.85@8.90; short ribs 8.85@8.90; short clear 9.20@9.30; hams 12@14.

NEW YORK, August 31—Pork fairly active and firm; old mess $15.00@15.25; new $15.50@15.75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard 2@4 points higher with a moderate business; western steam spot 6.77½; September 6.71@6.74; October 6.75@6.78; November 6.74@6.75; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.00.

LOUISVILLE, August 31—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 9 25; clear sides 9.75; shoulders 6.50. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 8⅞; shoulders 5¾. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 12@13½. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, August 31—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork $15.00@15.25. Lard 6.40. Short ribs loose 5.00. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.45@5.50; short clear sides boxed 8.35@8.40.

CINCINNATI, August 31— Pork easy at $14.75. Lard easy at 6.40. Bulk meats strong; short ribs 8.25. Bacon firm; short ribs 9½; shoqt clear 9½.

ATLANTA, August 31—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.90c; fat backs 8.25c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Tierces refined 7¼c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 31—Apples—$2.50@$3.00 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$6.00@$7.00. Oranges—Messina $5.00. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples —$1.00@$1.20 ₱ doz. Bananas — Selected $1.75@$2.00; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7¼@8c. Leghorn citron—20c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 31 — Turpentine firm at 29½; rosin quiet; strained 72½; good strained 71½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.75; virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, August 31—Turpentine firm at 29¾; sales — barrels; rosin firm at 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 31—Turpentine steady at 30; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, August 31—Rosin dull at $1.05@$1.10; turpentine dull at 32¼.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 31—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₱ lb 6@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 31—Eggs—23@25c. Butter—Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small 7@10c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$2.25. Cabbage—None.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 31—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $110@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, August 31—Hogs easier; common and light $4.10@$5.25; packing and butchers $5.00@$5.45.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, August 31 — Bagging — 1¼ lbs 6½c; 1⅝ lbs 6⅞c; 1¾ lbs 7⅛; 1⅞ lbs 7⅜c; 2 lbs 7⅞c; 2¼ lbs 8⅛c. Ties $1.25.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ROBERT B. TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.
After an absence of several months I have returned to my office and am ready to give my attention to any business entrusted to me. Telephone No. (366) three hundred and sixty-six. tosepl

JOHN M. SLATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
20½ Peachtree Street,
Healy Building. Atlanta, Ga.
jly12 1y

ROBERT HARBISON. JAMES H. GILBERT.
HARBISON & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.
Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

PORTER KING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27½ Whitehall street.
Prompt and diligent attention to all business.

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta National Bank.

H. C. JOHNSON. I. H. JOHNSON.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(N. J. Hammond's Old Office.)
21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. W. HIXON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Collections a Specialty. Office in Mitchell Building, Crawfordville, Ga.

RICHARD P. LYON. CLAUD ESTES.
LYON & ESTES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Macon, Ga.
Do a general law practice.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building.
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Deposit

SCHOOLS.

Sunny South Female Seminary!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FACULTY:

W. B. SEALS, A. M., President, Professor of Natural and Moral Sciences.
PROF. GEO. C. GOONEY, A. M., Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy.
MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, M. A., Chair of English Literature.
MLLE. VICTORIA KONTZ, Chair of Ancient and Modern Languages.
MRS. I. B. SEALS, Principal of Preparatory Department.
PROF. W. F. SEALS, Director of Music. Voice Culture.
MADAM VON DER HOYA SCHULTZE, Piano and Organ.
PROF. W. F. CLARK, Violin and Cornet.
PROF. WM. LYCETTE, Art Department.
PROF. A. C. BRISCOE, Stenography.
MISS JENNIE BUSHING, Telegraphy.
FOREMAN OF "SUNNY SOUTH" OFFICE, Teacher of Type Setting.
MISS LILY MAY DANFORTH, Calligraphy.
MRS. W. F. SEALS, Superintendent Boarding Dep't.
MRS. GEO. C. GOONEY, Matron.

FALL TERM

Will begin on First Monday in September, 1887

The Departments are well night full, and an early application is important to secure a good place for the next term.

Our object is to meet, as far as practicable, a long felt want in the South, viz: a thorough literary and practical business education for females.

Every member of our faculty is an experienced educator. All are acknowledged to stand abreast with the best teachers of the State, in their respective departments, while some enjoy even a national reputation.

Anyone having girls to educate is respectfully referred to the State at large for character, scholarship and management.

NEW FEATURES.

With a view to making our course of study eminently practical, Telegraphy, Calligraphy, Phonography, Book-keeping, Type-setting, or Journalism will be introduced as separate departments. A graduate of this school takes along with her a profession adapted to her sex, and which fits her to enter at once upon an active business life. In no other school in the South will she find these advantages.

Send for a catalogue to

W. B. SEALS, President.
augl8—tu&sly

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, ATHENS, GA.

EXERCISES RESUMED SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI,
Miss C. SOSNOWSKI,
Associate Principals.

July 21 6

THE SMILLIE SEMINARY

WILL REOPEN AT 22 CHURCH STREET,

On Monday, September 5,

Under the joint management of Mrs. F. S. Smillie and Miss B. H. Hanna.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE.
ATHENS, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed September 7, 1887.

july22m M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG ladies, near Baltimore. Eighty-four boarding pupils last session. Expenses $225 to $375 per year. A most desirable school for southern people. Apply early. Session opens September 13th. Rev. J. H. Turner, A. M., Principal, Lutherville, Md. 3mo

--Wesleyan Female College,--

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS October 5th, 1887.

Location beautiful. Life Home-like. Education thorough. Health, manners and Morals carefully guarded.

The best instruction in Literature, Music, Science and Art. Twenty experienced officers and teachers. Low rates. Apply for catalogue to

W. C. BASS, President,
or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Name this paper. july6—d3m

MISS HILLYER'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at Decatur, opens on Monday, September 5. The best advantages in Music, Art and the Languages. Circulars sent on application to the Principal

Miss KATE R. HILLYER, Decatur, Ga.

MORELAND PARK MILITARY ACADEMY

NEAR ATLANTA, GA.

See editor's second letter, July 31st, and the author of "Our Visit." For circulars address CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt., Atlanta, Ga.

j & w to sept 14

Southern Female College.

With healthful location, magnificent building affording modern conveniences, a faculty of nineteen specialists, the costliest and best appliances, high standard of scholarship, offers the greatest advantages in letters, science and art at the lowest rates. Good use made of library, reading room, museum, mounted telescope, and complete apparatus. Elocution and fine arts are specialties. The music school of the south; five professors, twenty-two pianos, and ladies' orchestra. Practical features are telegraphy and type-writing, book-keeping, commercial and applied chemistry. Board and tuition, $107, school begins September 28.

Mrs. I. F. COX, President,
aug18—d&w5w La Grange, Ga.

Ward's Seminary

NASHVILLE, TENN.

OPENS THURSDAY, SEP. 1, 1887.

FULLY EQUIPPED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS Old faculty retained. The leading school for females in the south.

J. B. HANCOCK, Principal.
MRS. M. H. ROBERTSON, Vice Principal.
aug6-d&t sun tues thur

E. R. SCHNEIDER,

502 and 502 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Wines, Cigars, Brandies,

TOBACCO, MINERAL WATER, WHISKIES, GIN, PORTER, ALE, ETC.
AGENT FOR
Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin,
Urbana Wine Co., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.
Prompt Attention Given to Private Orders
tu th su

North Carolina, Raleigh.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ESTABlished in 1842. For catalogue address the Rector, Rev. Bennett Smedes.
"The climate of Raleigh is one of the best in the world."—Bishop Lyman. 2m

SELECT SCHOOL

232 W. PEACHTREE STREET.

Eleventh Year Begins Monday, Sept. 5, 1887.

Offers superior facilities for instruction in grammar and high school studies. Regular and special courses thoroughly taught.

MISS JUNIA McKINLEY, Principal.

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL!

ESTABLISHED

For Boys and Young Men,

RESUMES EXERCISES ON THE
5TH OF SEPTEMBER.
For Catalogue, address T. Æ. MEANS.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 50 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

Fall term begins september 14. Faculty able and experienced. Excellent advantages in Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture. The Music Department is a part of the Music School of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Primary Department is under the charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of Primary and Kindergarten Instruction. For catalogue apply to Mrs. Baylor Stewart, Principal. 2m

WOOING THE BENCH.

Judges Branham and Hillyer Refuse the Use of Their Names.

INCREASED INTEREST IN THE RACE.

The Names of Those Who are Left in the Race and the Probable Chances of Each for Success.

The general assembly yesterday agreed by a joint resolution to have the election for the successor to the late Associate Justice Hall take place on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, at noon, in the house of representatives.

This gives the numerous candidates one week to canvass and work.

That the time will be well spent, no one cares to deny, as the indications at present are that the six days' canvass will be one of the most exciting and interesting ever held in Georgia.

At first there were a great many names mentioned in connection with this office, all good men and true, any one of whom would have made a most excellent officer. It was so manifestly impossible that every one should be successful, that a number of those whose names were proposed have given it out that they are not candidates, and are not in the race.

SOME WHO WILL NOT RUN.

Among the number are Hon. Clifford Anderson, Hon. N. L. Hutchins, Colonel N. J. Hammond, and Judge Joel Branham of Rome. In a letter to a member of the house, now in Atlanta, Judge Branham, under date 30th August, says:

"If the court consisted of five members and the salary was such as to justify the employment of a stenographer and type writer, and thus relieve each member from the manual labor of writing out opinions, and loss of time on this account, so that he would have ample opportunity to investigate thoroughly each case, I would be glad to occupy a place on the bench. As it is now, the office is an exceedingly hard one, and no one who properly appreciates its duties and responsibilities can rest easy under its burdens. To discharge its duties, were I member of the court, would require of me a removal from my present home, almost complete isolation from my family and friends, incessant labor, and, perhaps, a loss of my health. Several members of the court have labored their lives away. The position is one of great honor, the end of judicial preferment in Georgia, but full of the gravest responsibilities, and I can not get my consent to become a candidate."

Ex-Mayor George Hillyer writes to THE CONSTITUTION as follows:

Returning this morning from a business trip to another state, I notice my name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the supreme bench. This is a mistake, as I have not suggested such a thing to any one. If I had an ambition in that direction, clearly this is not the time for an Atlanta man. I would feel obliged if you kindly print this so that members of the legislature and others may understand at once that I shall not be a candidate. Respectfully,

August 31, 1887. GEORGE HILLYER.

SOME INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS.

A member was asked last night who were regarded as the real possible candidates for the office, men whom the judicial lightning was apt to strike. He gave the following names, printed without any reference to their strength: Judge Simmons of Macon, Judge Clarke of Cuthbert, Judge Brown of Canton, Judge Lumpkin of Lexington, Judge Hook of Augusta, Judge Hall of Griffin.

Judge Branham's refusal to become a candidate is regarded as strengthening Judge Brown's support; but it has not been positively stated that Judge Brown is a candidate. It is said that Judge Lumpkin's friends and Judge Simmons's friends are mutually fond of each other, and that if either one of these gentlemen was to withdraw the other would get the greater share of the support. Judge John I. Hall, of Griffin, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office, has been in the city for several days, but no positive utterance has been heard from him upon the subject. It is understood that Judges Simmons, Lumpkin, Clarke and Hook, are bonafide aspirants, while Judges Brown and Hall are not yet on record.

The general assembly has certainly

AN EXCELLENT LIST OF NAMES

from which to make a selection. The legislature is in the position where it can not very well go wrong or make a mistake, if it does not go outside and beyond the present field. That the coming justice is among the list no one [illegible] been as yet the father of inspectors employed in C.

The canvass is being conducted in a most pleasant and agreeable way, and the

BEST OF FEELING PREVAILS

in every quarter. That these amicable relations will exist there is but little doubt, and Georgia will have the satisfaction of knowing that the most exciting sort of canvass can be conducted without any unpleasantness.

In the meantime the man whose vote is known to be pledged is happy, for he can stand off and enjoy the embarrassment of the man who has made indefinite sort of promises to every candidate in the field.

No campaign literature or personal credentials and testimonials of any sort or description have yet been circulated.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

An Entire Family Sick and Destitute—Help Needed.

On Decatur street, near the corner of Moore, lives a family by the name of Phelps, the members of which are in a destitute and critical condition.

The husband and children are down with typhoid fever, and the little baby boy, thirteen months old, is at the point of death. The mother has no means to provide for the family and is sick and worn out from her constant attention to the sick ones.

They are poor people, and deserve the attention of the charitable people.

It is a very sad sight to see a family in such circumstances, and it is seldom there is such a case as this one brought before the public's eye. They live in an old beef market, and it is a most miserable hole for the poor, sick children.

BICYCLE NOTES.

The Atlanta Bicycle club will hold a meeting tonight at the Young Men's Christian association rooms.

Bicycling is on a boom in Atlanta, and the club now numbers about thirty-two members. Two or three new names will be proposed at the meeting tonight for membership.

A supper will be tendered the club this evening by the Young Men's Christian association. A full attendance is desired, and a good time is promised.

Hon. F. R. Hodgson, mayor of Athens and one of the most enthusiastic cyclers in the state, brings the news of a race between the two professional champions, Polhill, of Athens, and Brantley, of Macon. The race is to take place at Athens a week from next Friday. It will be over a distance of twenty miles, and will be for $100 a side. A number of Atlanta boys will go over to witness the sport.

The feeling aroused by the Fairburn race will most likely result in another trial of speed before long. The road from Clarkston to Atlanta is spoken of as the place for the race to take place. Clarkston is twelve miles from Atlanta on the Georgia railroad, and the roads runs side by side the whole distance. It would make a very pretty track for a trial of speed. The trip would be made in forty-eight minutes. It will be discussed at the meeting tonight.

First Bale in Atlanta by Wagon.

Mr. A. L. Pitts, of DeKalb county, delivered today the first bale of cotton received by wagon.

Mr. J. S. Oliver was the purchaser, at 10 cents. First bale received last year about September 25th.

Mr. Pitts reports having used Scott's Gossypium on his crops this season, with marked effect.

When cramped you have no time to experiment. You want relief, if possible, at once. Tell your druggist you want Fred. Brown's Ginger—the genuine. Philadelphia, 1822.

The Haynes Property at Auction Today

at 4:30 p. m., corner W. Mitchell and Mangum streets. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Head-Notes of the Supreme Court.

The pamphlet containing the head-notes of decisions rendered by the supreme court at the last term will be out tomorrow, and will be on sale at THE CONSTITUTION office at $1.00 a copy. In addition to the head-notes, the recent act of congress in regard to the removal of cases from the state to the federal courts, which is of great importance to the bar, is printed in full in this pamphlet.

"A Modern Circe,"

The Duchess's latest success. Price 20 cents. By mail, 3 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

MOVING ALONG.

The Project to Help the Indigent Veterans Assuming Shape.

Two weeks from tonight the first of the series of entertainments for the benefit of needy confederate soldiers will be given in DeGive's opera house.

It will be a grand concert. The best musical talent in the city will be brought into requisition. The committee is determined to make it so excellent and attractive an entertainment that even leaving its worthy object out of sight it would fill the opera house.

The sub-committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Young Men's Library association.

Mrs. John Milledge, Mrs. Dr. Olmstead, Mrs. Geo. T. Fry, Judge W. L. Calhoun and Dr. Charles D'Alvigny were present.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill having conferred with Mr. L. DeGive reported the result of the interview. Mr. DeGive generously places his opera house at the disposal of the committee, to be used as it sees proper for one night, September 15th. He makes no charge whatever for the use of the house. This will enable the committee to sell tickets at fifty cents each. These tickets will be placed on sale next Monday at the usual places. It is confidently expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 tickets will be sold.

Everybody should help sell these tickets. Give the veterans a substantial benefit. Let DeGive's opera house be filled to overflowing.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

The Soldier Boys Eager for the Trip—Preparations Begun.

The members of the Gate City Guard talked of nothing else yesterday but the visit to Philadelphia. They are full of the project,

One of them said: "There will be no slip up about this trip. We are bound to carry it out. We expect to make a good show, too. The men are brim full of animation and joyous expectancy. They see in this visit a compensation for the sore disappointment they experienced in connection with the European excursion.

"How many will go?" was asked.

"I would not be surprised if we can muster forty-six men besides the officers."

"In what condition is the company at the present time?"

"It never was in better condition. It has recently taken a new lease of life. With the election of Captain Anderson the company was immediately placed on a solid basis. The members are working to make the Guard a greater company than it ever was. Captain Anderson is a most excellent officer. He is a superb drill master, a rigid but considerate disciplinarian, and an irreproachable gentleman. Any project that he essays will be consummated. There will be no flash in the pan this time."

Other members expressed themselves in the same enthusiastic fashion.

THE ESCORT OF YOUNG MEN.

Good Work Being Done--The Meeting Tomorrow Night.

The big parade and escort to President and Mrs. Cleveland is being worked for all it is worth by the young men in charge of the affair.

The greatest interest is manifested in its success.

The committee having the matter in charge is hard at work forming organizations both in Atlanta and all over the state, and the work is progressing as rapidly as could be hoped. Companies are being formed in different parts of the city, and every night these are drilling in the hope of getting the $100 prize. The returns from all parts of the state are very satisfactory indeed.

The meeting at the state library tomorrow night will be a most important one, and every young man in Atlanta should be present, whether he is a member of the league or not. Business of much importance will be transacted.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal and Other Gossip of Interest to Railroad People.

Major William L. Kane, a prominent railway accountant of St. Louis, is in the city.

The general managers of most of the railways in the south have spent the past few days in Atlanta.

A party of Atlantians will go to Warm Springs, in Meriwether county, next Saturday, via the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad.

Lieutenant Shunk and wife, 8th cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, near San Antonio, left Atlanta yesterday for Texas, via Montgomery and New Orleans.

Another small party of negroes from Arkansas passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to South Carolina. They seem to be thoroughly disgusted with the west.

A party of five stone cutters from Stone Mountain quarries left Atlanta yesterday for Los Angeles, California, via the "Daisy Line" of the Louisville and Nashville.

The conductors on the various passenger trains of the different roads centering here state that within the past week business has improved perceptibly. Travel is getting heavier every day.

Mr. Mark G. Roy and wife, Mr. George V. Jones and wife and Dr. Pomeroy, of Richmond, Va., have gone to Cincinnati to join a dramatic company. They travelled via the Cincinnati Southern.

B. F. Nevill, passenger agent of the great McKenzie route, left the city for Texas yesterday evening in charge of a full car load of Arkansas and Texas excursionists, via Western and Atlantic and McKenzie route.

Colonel Benjamin Bingham, formerly a prominent official in the Chesapeak and Ohio railroad, but now a land agent in Michigan, is making a short visit to friends in Marietta. He spent yesterday in Atlanta.

The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railway, "Cotton Belt route," sent three of their elegant new coaches to Atlanta for the benefit of the Arkansas and Texas excursionists going via the Western and Atlantic and McKenzie route. They went out full every day.

The Tariff association, composed of the freight agents of the various southern railways, concluded its labors last night, and most of the members have started for home. The only important matters attended to was the changing of certain classifications.

The southern passenger agents have referred to the general managers the matter of transportation rates to Atlanta from distant points during the Piedmont exposition. It is understood that a rate of one cent a mile will be in vogue from St. Louis and Chicago and other distant cities.

The passenger agents of Atlanta regret to lose the genial and clever C. W. Cheara, but they are heartily glad of his promotion to the position of general freight and passenger agent of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad, and wish him the success he deserves. He left the city last night for Columbus—his new home.

Captain Fred D. Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville, says he is perfectly satisfied with the result of the Arkansas and Texas excursion; that his line has secured during the three days one hundred and ten tickets, although not quite so many people took advantage of the low rates this year as heretofore. They are holding back so as to come to Atlanta during the Piedmont exposition.

Auction Sale of Lots Today 4:30 p. m.

corner W. Mitchell and Mangum streets. The Haynes property. Plats at office. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Removed.

John A. Fritz, the old reliable and well known meat market man has removed from Marietta street to the new store house, No. 253 Peachtree street, near the junction of Ivy street, where he will be glad to furnish you with anything in his line. Call and see him if you want nice meat, etc. 3t

Fish for rich and poor at Emery's market.

Very Sensational.

"A Modern Circe," by the Duchess, "Allen Quartermain," by H. Rider Haggard. Price, 20 cents each, by mail 3 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Killed.

J. A. Fritz has just killed his first beef for his new market at 253 Peachtree street, next door to A. W Farlinger's. Telephone 623.

The Two Latest Novels,

"A Modern Circe," by the Duchess, and Allen Quartermain," by H. Rider Haggard. Price, 20 cents each; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Change of Address.

WHEN ORDERING A CHANGE OF ADDRESS THE SUBSCRIBER TO A NEWSPAPER SHOULD GIVE THE OLD AS WELL AS THE NEW ADDRESS. THE PROPER FORM IS:

"CHANGE ADDRESS OF MY (DAILY OR WEEKLY) CONSTITUTION FROM ——— P. O., ——— TO ——— P. O., ———."

JEWELRY.

STILSON, Jeweler,

55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Governor Gordon Offers Rewards to the Amount of $300.

A DYING CONVICT TO BE PARDONED.

Other News of an Entertaining Nature in and About the Various State House Departments.

Governor Gordon was busy yesterday making his preparations for the hearing of the convict question that comes off today in the supreme court room at ten o'clock. Several orders were issued in regard to the matter which will be found below. A reward aggregating $300 was offered for the murderers of Marshal Hurst, who was killed at Decatur on the 27th instant. Other matters will be found recorded below.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

AT THE MEETING of the capitol commissioners on Tuesday, a committee was appointed to confer with the attorney-general in regard to the necessity of calling for a new bond from the contractors because of the death of Mr. C. D. Horn, the junior partner of the firm of Miles & Horn. Attorney-General Anderson was seen yesterday in regard to the matter, but said that he had not as yet been consulted about the matter, and could not tell whether a new bond was necessary until he had examined the present instrument. The commission decided also to instruct Commissioner Howell to proceed with the necessary arrangements looking towards the laying of a new sewer on Mitchell street to take the refuse from the capitol, the sewer to run into what is known as the Loyd street sewer at Mitchell street. The commission has decided to lay an independent sewer from the capitol to the large Loyd street sewer. The city council's permission will be asked.

GOVERNOR GORDEN on yesterday signed the resolution recently passed by the general assembly confirming and approving the action of the executive in making the sale of the bonds of the Spartenburg and Ashville railroad held by the state. The governor has also had excellent results from his efforts to get the young men composing the Gate City Guard a permit from their employers to attend the Constitutional centennial at Philadelphia on the 15th of September. Over forty young men will go, and the Guard will worthily illustrate the citizen soldiery of Georgia on that occasion. The personal letter to the various military companies of the state, likely to accept an invitation to accompany the governor on the Philadelphia trip, was mailed yesterday.

THE FOLLOWING REWARD was issued yesterday:

Whereas official information has been received at the department that on the 27th of August, 1887, in the county of DeKalb, a murder was committed upon the body of J. E. Hurst by Mack Pretchett and two unknown persons (negroes), and that said murderers have fled from justice; it is ordered that the secretary of state record and issue a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery of said Mack Pretchett to the sheriff of DeKalb county, and one hundred dollars each for the arrest and delivery to said sheriff of said unknown persons, with proof sufficient to convict them of complicity in said crime.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

YESTERDAY THE GOVERNOR issued the official order in the matter of appointing Hon. Geo. Hillyer and Hoke Smith, as counsel to represent the state in the case of the state versus the penitentiary companies Nos. 2 and 3. The order recites the fact that the companies are cited to appear before the governor to show cause why the lease should not be cancelled, and declares that "as it is desired that the attorney-general shall act as the legal adviser of the governor in the hearing and decision of the cases, and should therefor be relieved of the duty of representing the state in the conduct and prosecution of said cases, and whereas the questions of law and fact involved in said cases are of the most important character, it is ordered that Hon. Geo. Hillyer and Hoke Smith be appointed as counsel for the state in said case." The order further declares that the attorney general shall sit in said cases in the capacity of a legal adviser. It further declares that the counsel shall not receive over $250 each in the case, and provides for a court stenographer.

THERE IS CONFINED in the penitentiary at present a convict named C. W. C. Wright, who was sentenced for three years on account of the crime of voluntary manslaughter. Wright is from Monroe county, and since his incarceration in the penitentiary has not been able to do one day's work because of sickness. It is believed that Wright is in a dying condition, and the proper representation being made to the governor, he has about decided to issue a pardon discharging Wright from confinement. Wright's freedom may never do him any good, save to give him the privilege of dying a free man.

SOME TIME AGO the governor issued an executive warrant in obedience to a requisition of the governor of Alabama for the arrest of William Douglass, wanted in Alabama for the crime of "betting at a licensed pool table." Lately the governor has been informed that an indictment issued by the superior court of Randolph county charging William Douglass with assault is existing in an unsatisfied condition against him, and in view of that fact he will issue an order to the sheriffs and constabulary of Georgia directing the suspension of the aforesaid executive warrant until the indictment pending in Randolph superior court has been tried and the sentence of the court thereon executed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ANDERSON on yesterday received the following unique letter from a deputy sheriff in a state bordering on Georgia. The letter is dated August 26, 1887, and is addressed to the "State Attorney, Atlanta, Ga." It recites the following information: "If you have the Recorde at Hand Please Let me know if your State wants a man ansering the following Description: Hight 6 ft, weight 180 or 190, age 30 or 35, complecksh un dark; eyes Brown, Hair Brown. He has a wife in your State. Said he helped to kill a man there. If you want him Let me know." It is supposed that this accurate and definite description, not to speak of the small matter of name, will enable the attorney general to at once locate the party.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL WRIGHT left day before yesterday for Eatonton, where he attended the 3d Georgia regiment reunion on yesterday. Comptroller Wright is expected home some time during the day. The clerks in the tax department of the comptroller's office were busy yesterday, and have been busy for several days, in making out the amounts each county is due the state under the new state tax levy. The rate is in the aggregate 3.77, divided into 2.92 for general purposes and .85 on account of the new capitol. These figures have reference to mills. The calculations are long and tiresome, and it takes a great deal of work and a great deal of time to make them out. It will require several days yet to complete this work.

TREASURER HARDEMAN on yesterday paid the monthly estimates for work done on the new capitol. The estimates amounted to $10,447.11. No other warrants were paid at the treasury yesterday, and no money of any consequence was received during the day.

GOVERNOR GORDON ON yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent the state of Georgia at the National Farmers' convention to be held at Chicago from the 1st to the 5th of November, 1887. The delegates are as follows:

First district—John Screven, General Geo P. Harrison, Savannah. Second district—John P. Fort, J. G. McCall, Quitman; A. T. Macintyre, Thomasville. Third district—John A. Cobb, Americus; O. A. Barry, Cuthbert. Fourth district—L. F. Humber, Columbus; J. Mobley, Hamilton; H. H. Clay, LaGrange. Fifth district—L. P. Livingston, Covington; W. L. Peek, Conyers. Sixth district—John Hollis, R. E. Park, Macon; F. D. Wimberley, Jones county. Seventh district—John O. Waddel, George H. Waring, Cedartown. Eighth district—W. J. Northen, Sparta; James M. Smith, Winterville. Ninth district—George H. Jones, Norcross; J. C. Nichols, Nacoochee; W. H. Holbrooks, Clarkesville. Tenth district P. J. Berckmans, Augusta; J. B. Jones, Herndon. At the same time the convention meets, the National Horse and Live Stock associations, and the National Dairy and Poultry associations, will also have annual meetings.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELL on yesterday received the resignation of W. A. Seales, as captain of the Eureka cavalry of Americus, Ga. The resignation was accepted and a new election will be soon ordered. The adjutant's office was in possession of no other news of an interesting nature.

THE EXECUTIVE VISITORS yesterday were as follows: Henry Walker, Rome; R. S. McFarlin, W. D. Nottingham, S. B. Pickens, J. W. H. Underwood, Jr., White county; R. R. Asbury, White county, Ga; Hon. A. M. Foute, Bartow county; Hon. Robt. E. Park, Macon, Ga; Hon. John T. Clarke, judge of the Pataula circuit.

Custom House.

UNITED STATES REVENUE Agent Chapman returned to Atlanta yesterday, having been in Douglas county on a revenue raid. He was assisted by Deputies McDonald and Abercrombie. A fifty-gallon still was seized. It had been operated by a well-known moonshiner, who escaped. The still was situated near Daniel's mill.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR ALEXANDER captured a still near Talking Rock, in Pickens county, and arrested W. H. Godfrey and John Reeves who were brought to Atlanta yesterday. An extensive distillery was destroyed. The same officer captured a still in Gilmer county, and arrested Sam and George Fry.

MARTIN BUSBY AND Joseph T. Lester were brought to the city yesterday morning from Haralson county by Deputies J. J. Rowe and J. C. Johnson. They were arrested on the charge of violating the internal revenue laws. Yesterday afternoon they were before United States Commissioner Haight. They gave bond and were discharged.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY COLLECTOR J. N. Carter arrested J. M. Wheeler and Albert Dooley in Habersham county and carrried them before Commissioner Gaston, at Gainesville, who committed them to jail in default of bond.

The County Court House.

THIS TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, which has been one of the dullest places in the city during the past month, will assume its normal condition of life next Monday morning. Judge Howard Van Epps will open the regular fall term of the city court. The docket is an exceedingly heavy one. The cases against offenders incarcerated in the county jail will be tried before any others are taken up. These will require several weeks. During the term a number of interesting prohibition cases will bo tried. The superior court will be presided over by Judge Marshall J. Clarke. For several weeks only civil cases will occupy the court. There are on the docket many important causes which will be adjudicated during this term. The bailiffs have been putting the court chambers in good order.

"Suffered Comparatively None."

So writes a lady from Roxie, Miss., referring to the preparatory treatment for prospective mothers, by Dr. Stainback Wilson, of this city. Address him for particulars.

"A Modern Circe."

Sensational and interesting. By the Duchess. Just out. Price 20 cents. By mail 3 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Just Opened.

Forty very elegant 3, 5, 6 and 7 piece new style Parlor Suites in delicate new thus. These suites are simply perfect and will bear inspection. Nothing like them anywhere else in the city. P. H. Snook. 2t

Every young democ at in Atlanta is requested to attend the meeting at the state library on Friday evening. The meeting will be an important one and there should be a big attendance.

TELEPHONES! - TELEPHONES!

Below we give a list of New Telephones connected with the exchange since our last published notice, July 12th, 1887, viz.:

1213 Atlanta Guano Co. Wks., East Point.
815 Bak, Dr. H., residence.
1209 Beerman & Selverman, Public Toll Station.
840 Bozeman, Mrs. E. A., residence.
254 Cohen & Schlesinger, Wholesale Grocers and Fancy Confectioners.
249 Ewell, Mrs. F. C., Union House.
1038 Edwards House, 22 Wheat street.
1127 Faith, J. F., Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
918 Fuller & Co., Edgar, Retail Groceries and Produce.
792 Fritz, J. A., Meat Market.
229 Ga. Pump Co.
315 Ga. Pacific Railroad, Train Dispatcher.
173 Ga. Improvement Co.
430 Ga. Printing Co.
1236 Gentlemen's Driving Co.—3 calls.
1040 Hudson & Dobbs, Lumber Dealers.
919 Jacobs, J. W., residence.
272 Ledesle, Frank & Cook, Joseph, Machinery.
1042 Lester, Dr. R. F., residence.
888 Lee, Rev. J. W., residence.
649 McMahon, Edw. S., residence.
579 McRae, Dr. F. W., residence.
490 Moore, S. S., Fish and Oysters.
476 Ogburn & Co., J. H., Meat Market.
808 Oliver, Henry, residence.
513 Parris, W. D., Stock Yard.
Pease, O. L., residence.
817 Porter & Co., C. N.
1012 Stewart, Mrs. M. J., Stewart House.
286 Tolleson Commission Co.
182 Venable Bros. & Foster, office.
246 Whitner & Thompson, Insurance.

We will be glad to furnish and put up telephones for all who need them. For information as to rates &c., telephone 209, or send postal card, and you will receive prompt attention.

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.
H. H. JACKSON, Assistant Manager.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MY FALL SAMPLES

FOR

SUITS TO MEASURE

Are Now Ready.

Call and Examine Them.

GEORGE MUSE,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

ART GOODS.

THORNTON'S
BARGAINS FOR AUGUST
—IN—
STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to close out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best artotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at $2.75 each, regular price $4; 75 same style engravings in gilt frames at $2 each, regular price $3.50; 300 best artotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at $1.75, old price $3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant 8x10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet good frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40c.

500 boxes good note paper at 10c per box, with envelopes to match; 200 boxes extra note paper at 25c, worth 40c.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6½, at 85c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c per M.
50 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
50 reams extra note paper at 75c per ream.
50 reams super fine note paper at $1 per ream.
Ladies' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, easels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.

Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
d un mus Telephone 236.

HOYT & THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers,

90 WHITEHALL ST.

15 pounds Granulated Sugar	$1 00
16 pounds Head Rice	1 00
17 pounds Canary Seed	1 00
18 pounds Jack Rice	1 00
50 pounds Red Patent Flour	1 70
50 pounds Patent Flour	1 40
45 pounds Hudnut's Grits	1 00
10 pounds O. K. genuine pure Leaf Lard	1 00
6 cans Eagle Condensed Milk	1 00
7 cans Swiss or Prize Milk	1 00
Meal, Water Ground, per peck	18
Dove brand Bacon	13
Tomatoes, per dozen cans	95
Mocho Coffee, purest in city	37½
Rijama Coffee, fine blend	35
Lea & Perrin's ½ pint size	25
Royal Baking Powder, 16 ounce cans	45
Dr. Pierce's Baking Powder, 16 ounce cans	45
Two-pound cans Pineapples, H. & T	20
Apple Vinegar, per gallon, pure	30
48 bars Rabbit Foot Soap	00
Dove Hams, 6 to 8 pound	14½
Dove Hams, 14 to 22 pounds	13
Lemons, per dozen, fresh	20
3 pounds pure fresh Jelly	25
3 pounds fresh Turkish Prunes	20
3 pounds Currents, new	25
Roasted Coffee, whole or ground, Rio	27½
Tea, better than 75c quality	50
Porto Rico genuine Syrup, per gallon	60
13 bars Glory Soap, finest	50
8 bars Colgate Soap	25
6 Cans Columbia River Salmon	1 00
2-pound Cans Corned Beef, Armour's	20

Remember, we buy in large quantities, saving middleman's profit, which we give to our patrons.

Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. Our Weight 16 OUNCES to the POUND. Everything sold is with

Our Endorsement & Guarantee

If not as represented we will refund your money

HOYT AND THORN,

CHEAP CASH GROCERS,

PATNERSHIP NOTICE.

—:o:—

We the undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of

HOLT & RANDALL,

for the purpose of conducting a real estate and renting business. We propose to give our entire attention to the business. We solicit the patronage of our friends, and of all others who have property either to sell or to rent. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and faithful attention

Office 17 1-2 Peachtree Street.

September 1, 1887. A. F. HOLT,
R. H. HANDALL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 8:30 o'clock.

Applicants who have never been in the public schools will obtain certificate of vaccination from Dr. Roach, 149 Whitehall street, and present it to Superintendent Slaton, 47 Washington street, and from him obtain school ticket.

No pupil who attended school the last day of the school term will need ticket of admission.

Pupils who have attended any of the schools at any time will not need a new vaccination ticket, but will need school ticket if not at school on the last day of the last term.

Applicants for the High Schools who were not promoted from the Grammar Schools will report at the High Schools Friday, 9 o'clock a. m., for classification.

General Normal Class for white teachers Saturday, 9 o'clock; for colored teachers Saturday, 3 o'clock.

By order of Board of Education.

W. F. SLATON, Superintendent.

FOR RENT.

Large double store three story and basement, now occupied by Morrison & Co., Republic block, opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Possession given October 1st. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate City Bank Building.

ELGIN LCCHRANE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

top 1e 8p

CROCKERY, ETC.

---Best Goods Made.---
McBRIDE & CO.,
29 Peachtree Street.
FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,
CREAM FREEZERS,
Gate City Stone Filters,
HAVILAND'S CHINA.
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.
—M'BRIDE'S.—

YOUR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO OUR PRICES ON
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
Import orders enable us to offer them lower than the lowest, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOL books, all grades.
WILSON & BRUCKNER,
6 and 8 MARIETTA STREET.
8p un meb

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Fair weather; east to south winds, except on the coast, easterly winds; stationary temperature.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 31—9 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Mobile	30.00	70		NE	6	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.96	78		NE	8	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.08	70		NE	6	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.98	76		E	6	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.92	82		E	14	.00	Clear.
Palestine	29.98	80		E	8	.00	Fair.
Brownsville	29.84	80		E	6	.00	Clear.
Rio Grande	29.88	84		E	10	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	29.88	82		E	14	.00	Fair.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	30.18	57	56	NE	11	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	0.13	76	50	E	14	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.16	67	52	E	12	.00	Clear.

Maximum thermometer 77
Minimum thermometer 55
Total rainfall ..... .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Min. temp.	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga.	77	55	.00
Anderson, S. C.	78	59	.00
Cartersville, Ga.	...	...	.00
Columbus, Ga.	...	...	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	78	58	.00
Gainesville, Ga.	...	...	.00
Greenville, S. C.	76	57	.00
Griffin, Ga.	78	55	.00
Macon, Ga.	80	60	.00
Newnan, Ga.	80	53	.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	76	50	.00
Toccoa, Ga.	76	54	.00
West Point, Ga.	79	55	.00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
*T. Trace of rainfall.
†Undecipherable.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock for usual business and work in the Degrees. All Master Masons cordially invited. By order of
OTTO SPAHR, Secretary. J. Z. LAWSHE, W. M.

CITY TAX.

The time for paying your city tax will soon expire, and it is earnestly hoped that all who can will come and pay at once. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Save the cost. R. J. GRIFFIN, C. T. C.
1e 8p

Professional Cookery Books
By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.
Chief de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.
No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price $1.50.
No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price $3.00.
Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.
The above Books are for sale by
LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,
Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
jun22 2m sp

Acme Whiskies!
JOS. THOMPSON,
GRIFFIN, GA.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.
Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.
Schlitz and Moreliipe Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.
Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.
Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dft

EDGEWOOD ETCHINGS.

Mrs. J. F. McDonald is visiting relatives.

Mr. Ed McDonald has returned from a visit to Darien.

The outlook for Moreland Park academy is cheering.

Mr. Moreland and family have returned to Moreland park.

Colonel Thomas C. Howard, of the village o Kirkwood, pays our little town an occasional visit.

A man near the Methodist church has so many children that he is compelled to call the roll every morning to see if all are present.

BRINGING THEM IN

To Answer for the Riot at Decatur Saturday Last.

THEY BOTH WANT TO STOP FOR COATS

Alex Lovejoy Arrested in Atlanta and Another Negro in Edgewood—They Were Both There.

Officers, aided by industrious, law abiding citizens, are rapidly bringing in the Decatur rioters and placing them where they can do no more harm, at least for the present.

Two more arrests were made during the day past.

Soon after Sheriff Austin reached his home night before last he was approached by a small boy who informed him that he knew one of the negroes who had taken part in the shooting. The boy then described the negro and said that he was known as Alex Lovejoy, and that his home was in Atlanta. The sheriff heard the boy's story through but was not inclined to pay much attention to it until the boy remarked:

"There are others, too, who know that he was in the shooting."

"Who are they?" asked the sheriff.

The boy gave the officer the names of two or three responsible persons.

"And you say you saw him with a pistol in his hands?" asked the sheriff of the boy.

"Yes I did. When the shooting began I was near the place, but of course I got away. I saw Lovejoy with the pistol, and I saw him shoot. After the fight was over, and Pritchett was going away, he passed within a few feet of where I was hiding. Lovejoy was beside him, and as he went by I heard him say to Pritchett:

"'I wonder if either my shots struck any one.'

"As they went by I took a good look at both and I would know either of them. In fact, I know them both."

The boy's story was delivered in a straightforward manner, and when Sheriff Austin called upon the persons whom the boy had named he secured a confirmation of the story, the parties asserting that Pritchett and Lovejoy had been together nearly all day and were together immediately after the shooting. This satisfied Sheriff Austin, and early yesterday morning he came to the city, and going to police headquarters, asked Chief-of-Police Connolly to assist him. The chief soon ascertained that Lovejoy was working at the Gate City planing mill, and selecting two reliable men, started for the mill. At the building they were shown the room in which Lovejoy was working. The officers separated and approaching the room from four directions, prevented the negro's escape. Chief Connolly walked up to the bench at which Lovejoy was working, and laying a hand upon his shoulder, said:

"I want you."

Lovejoy was just drawing a piece of moulding from a saw, and as the chief's hand dropped upon his shoulder, looked up, a look of inquiry being upon his face plainly. As he saw the blue clothes and brass buttons the negro began to tremble, but steadying himself, asked:

"What's that?"

"I want you."

"For what?"

"Oh, you'll find out in time, so come on."

"Well, let me get my coat first, and then I'll come."

"Never mind the coat," said the chief, leading the prisoner out of the mill.

On the outside Captain Connolly met Sheriff Austin, who quickly identified the negro as the one he wanted. The prisoner was surrendered to the sheriff, by whom he was taken to police headquarters and locked up. On the way to to the prison the negro asked the officers, repeatedly, to assign a cause for his arrest, but no answer was given to his questions. After he was locked up the sheriff asked:

"Lovejoy, do you know Max Pritchett?"

"Pritchett—Max P-r-i-t-c-h-e-t-t. Let me—see. No—I—don't—know—any—such—man. Who—is he?" answered the prisoner slowly, and with much stammering.

"Were you at the picnic at Decatur Saturday?" asked the sheriff, paying no attention to the answer.

"No, I was not;" was the answer.

"Come, Alex," said the sheriff. "That won't do. I know that you were at the picnic and that you were with Pritchett up there."

"Oh, that's the Pritchett you mean. You mean the one who did the shooting at Decatur Saturday?"

"That's the one I mean."

"Oh, I knows him, but I wasn't at that picnic."

Lovejoy then attempted to account for himself all day Saturday, but failed. He continued to deny that he was at the picnic, but finally admitted that he had gone out late in the afternoon, reaching the place after the shooting. This admission he made, however, when he discovered that several persons had informed the officers that he was there.

While the officers were at the planing mill arresting Lovejoy, Captain Ed Cox was capturing another negro who is an important witness, if not a party to the offense. The negro is Oscar Gather, and for some time past he has been working for Mr. Phillips, near Edgewood. Soon after the captain reached the city yesterday morning he was informed that one of the gang was working for Mr. Phillips, and at once decided to capture him. He called at police headquarters to secure assistance, but finding the chief absent procured a friend and started for Edgewood. At Mr. Phillips's place Captain Cox found the negro milking cows. He did not suspect the object of the visit and made no attempt to escape, when the captain asked:

"Is Mr. Phillips at home?"

As the captain spoke he planted his hand behind his ear as though hard of hearing. The negro gave an affirmative answer to the question but the captain pretended not to understand and repeated the question, continuing to advance. The negro believing the captain deaf began yelling an answer but when his voice was highest the captain, within three feet of him, presented a pistol saying:

"It is you I want and not Mr. Phillips."

The darky was thoroughly frightened, and dropping his bucket of milk, threw up both hands and said:

"Don't shoot, please."

"All right, I want you to go to town with me."

"Well, let me get my coat."

"Never mind your coat. Here, turn, now let's see you walk."

The darky stepped off in a sulky manner, but Captain Cox soon brought him out of the kinks and started him towards Atlanta. On the way the darky did not have time to ask any questions, but the instant he came to a halt at police headquarters, he asked:

"What have I done?"

"You have been mixed up in the Decatur riot," answered Captain Cox.

"No I wasn't, but I was up there. I didn't have anything to do with the riot, but I know all who did."

The negro then began telling all he knew about the riot and told of the part Pritchett had taken in it. As he was relating his story Chief Connolly and Sheriff Austin came up with Lovejoy, and as the negro passed, Gather said:

"He was there and was with Pritchett."

Gather then told of the part Lovejoy had taken in the riot. His story was much like the one told by the boy and as it was concluded he was asked:

"Do you know that Lovejoy was there?"

"Of course I do."

Lovejoy was by this time in a cell strenuously denying that he was near the riot. Thinking that he might be made to acknowledge all, the chief led Gather before him and asked:

"Is that the man who was with Pritchett?"

Gather glanced at the man behind the bars and answered:

"Yes, he was there with him."

"What are you talking about, man?" said Lovejoy. "You know that you never saw me there."

"Oh, yes, I did," said Gather, slowly.

The identification was satisfactory to the officers and Gather was locked up. He continued to deny having a part in the row, but admitted seeing much of it. He will be held either as a party or a witness.

During the day officers at Decatur arrested a negro, who is Pritchett's father. The elder Pritchett was supposed to have been the negro who, with an open razor, was in the act of slashing Marshal Hurst when Sim Morton stopped him. After his arrest Pritchett was carried before Morton for identification, but Morton said he was not the negro and he was released. The search for Pritchett is still going on, but without any chances of success. The sheriff has been informed that the negro is in the woods near Mr. Phelan's residence. An effort will be made this morning to secure dogs with which to scour the woods.

THEY WERE MARRIED.

Miss Sallie Allen United in Marriage to a Mr. Murray.

Miss Sallie Allen, eldest daughter of E. T. Allen, junior member of the council from the third ward, was married yesterday morning at the Mathew's hotel, in Barnesville, to Mr. John W. Murray, of Winston, N. C.

It was a gretna green affair.

Miss Allen, since her advent into society, has been quite popular. She is a piquant attractive blonde, with fine conversational powers and pleasant manners. For some time past she has been engaged to a young business man of Macon, and the engagement had been sanctioned by her parents.

Recently, however, she became acquainted with Mr. Murray, who travels for Baily Bros., tobacconists, of Winston, N. C., and with the acquaintance forgot the old love. Mr. Murray soon became a captive and an engagement ensued. Of course the lady's parents were not pleased with the change and the two kept their own counsel. A few days ago Miss Allen secured permission from her parents to visit relatives in Macon and set yesterday morning at six o'clock as the time for her departure. Before leaving the city, however, she knew that Mr. Murray would be in Barnesville awaiting her arrival, and when the train reached that place he was at the depot with a carriage.

The lady was driven to the Mathews house, where the Rev. Dr. Gardner was awaiting her, and in a short time the twain were made one in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Murray dined at the hotel and left on the three o'clock train for Atlanta. In twenty minutes after they reached the city they were aboard the Richmond and Danville en route to Winston. The bride's parents knew nothing of her marriage and none of the family were at the depot to see them pass through.

THEY WHIPPED THEIR WIVES.

A Man Celebrates His Return From the Chaingang—Another Celebration.

Sanford Dolphus is a stout, copper-colored negro, who walked out of the chaingang yesterday, where he had been for forty days. When he reached his home, on Collins street, his wife was away, and Dolphus lingered around. About eleven o'clock the woman came up, hanging upon the arm of a man. Dolphus sprang out, asking:

"Whar's you bin?"

"To de church, ob course, Mr. Dolphus. Whar do spect? But I'se glad to see you. When did you git back?"

"Who's dat wid you?"

"Dat's Brudder Jones, de deacon, of course."

"D—n Brudder Jones, de deacon," said Dolphus, springing at his wife's escort.

The deacon was a right peart man himself, and in a second the two negroes were rolling, screeching, yelling, fighting and scratching all over the street. The deacon thumped the husband over the head making an ugly and bloody wound just as Captain Couch came up and made an arrest.

Prince Albert is an old negro, nearly a hundred. He lives on Bush street, and so does his wife, who is over eighty. Yesterday the couple had been married fifty years and he gave her the first whipping she ever had. He was arrested.

THE COLD WAVE.

Temperature That Reminds One of November Weather—The Crops Hurt.

Last night THE CONSTITUTION reporters in their rambles encountered many persons wearing overcoats. And overcoats were by no means uncomfortable.

The atmospheric change within the past few days has been remarkable. Last night the temperature was of a decidedly Novemberish character. The thermometer marked as low as 55 degrees.

Night before last there came very near being a frost in the country surrounding Atlanta.

Farmers report that the cold weather is having a rather damaging effect upon growing cotton, causing it to shed. If there is not an abundance of sunshine, the cotton cannot mature, the planters declare.

The cool change has seriously affected the watermelon business. Very few people care to risk eating watermelons after September 1st.

The coal dealers and the plumbers hail with delight the advent of the cold spell.

A local weather prophet declares that in less than forty-eight hours the weather will again be as hot as midsummer.

A CHILD WITHOUT A HOME.

A Small Negro Brings a Child to Police Headquarters and Runs Away.

A small negro boy entered police headquarters yesterday morning leading a small three-year-old child by the hand. The child was dirty and its skin almost as black as that of the boy who was leading her. Leading the child up to the stationhouse keeper the boy said:

"Here, mister, is a small child I found down on Calhoun street. I was down there selling papers, and she was roaming around crying. I tried to find some one who knew her, but could not, and brought her here."

As the boy began reaching the end of his speech he began moving carelessly about the room. As he finished he reached the door, out of which he sprang. Dr. Foute was surprised at the leap and started after the boy, but when he reached the door the negro was out of sight. The child soon began to cry, and the doctor was wondering what to do, when Lucy Brown, a washerwoman living near the jail, passed by. She was called in and when she heard the story, asked for the child. Dr. Foute knew the woman and surrendered the child upon her promise to return it if called for.

LAWN PARTY.

To be Given at East Point Friday Night, September 2nd—A Good Time for All.

On the beautiful lawn just in front of the Methodist church, at East Point, Friday night will be given a lawn party for the benefit of the church. The lawn will be appropriately decorated in every way, and will, no doubt, be a most delightful place to spend the evening. Refreshments will be served to those present, and we understand everything the appetite may demand will be there to supply it. As this party is given in the interest of the Methodist church, it is to be commended to the public, and it is hoped that a large number of people will attend and help out a good cause. Those in the city who desire to spend a most pleasant evening will be most cordially welcomed by the people of East Point.

Tickets can be had at the union passenger depot for twenty-five cents round trip.

WEST END NOTES.

Mr. George F. Bolles is in California on business and pleasure.

Miss Annie Carlton has returned from a short visit to Tallulah Falls.

Mr. T. L. Langston is speaking of building him a summer home on a beautiful eminence owned by him in West End.

Mr. Frank Baker has just completed a pretty tasty and comfortable residence, on the corner of Garner and Irwin streets.

Mr. Burgess Smith is having the ample grounds about his new residence carefully graded and laid out into walks and drives.

Dr. E. L. Connally will move to his new West End home about November 1st. In the meantime he is making improvements preparatory to his coming.

The street committee will soon grade that portion of Ashby street that has been but in an unfinished condition by the turn in the street car track in leaving that street for Westview cemetery.

Immense crowds visit Westview cemetery by way of the West End and Atlanta street car company's line. The rapid transit afforded by the dummy engine is quite an attraction.

Lee street, between West End avenue and Park street, has been carefully graded, and granite gutters have been placed thereon. As soon as the sidewalks are laid school children from North West End will be able to reach the academy with ease and comfort in the worst weather.

West End academy opened its fall term yesterday, with an attendance of one hundred and sixty-five pupils. This indicates that the capacity of the building—which is two hundred—will be reached in a few days; and the question of how to accommodate the many applicants, is an important and urgent one with Professor Lambdin and the board of trustees. It is to be hoped, however, that arrangements can be perfected whereby all pupils can be received and cared for comfortably until next summer, when the academy will be enlarged.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market, In vials at 25 cents.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

Is What the Members of the A. I. C. Want to Know.

THE DECISION TO BE MADE SATURDAY.

The Prohibition Case Against the Club Opened But Not Concluded—What it Was.

Ben Cook, the janitor of the Atlanta Independent club, a social organization, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning and asked to enter a plea to the charge of keeping for unlawful sale spirituous and malt liquors at 31½ North Broad street.

A plea of not guilty was entered.

When the case was called the courtroom was crowded with members of the club, some of whom came as witnesses, others as spectators. The defendant stood before the judge with an independent air, as Captain Milledge and Hon. Frank Harralson, his attorneys, entered the plea. The witnesses, all of whom were members of the club, were called and sworn by Judge Pendleton, representing the city, but as the first one was placed upon the rack the defendant's attorneys arose, saying that the association was a secret one, and that the members could not be made to testify. Judge Anderson did not agree with the gentlemen, and instructed Judge Pendleton to proceed. The gentleman upon the stand, Mr. L. P. Richardson, was then asked:

"Are you a member of the A. I. C?"

"I am, sir," was the answer.

"Can you tell the court, Mr. Richardson, how drinks are served in the club room?"

Mr. Harralson sprang up quickly and instructed the witness not to answer the question.

"Well, I guess I can't answer," said the witness, "without committing myself."

Judge Pendleton hesitated a second and then producing a card upon which parallel lines were drawn, asked:

"Do you know anything about these tickets, and how they are punched for drinks?"

Captain Milledge looked at the witness in a manner indicating instructions, and he answered by saying:

"I refuse to answer that question."

Judge Pendleton had became somewhat irritable, and telling the witness to come down, turned to Detective Reeves, remarking:

"Mr. Reeves take the stand, please. Now I guess we will get at the truth of this matter."

The detective took the stand and said that he had made an attempt to enter the club room, and in doing so passed through a lattice door but found the next one locked. On the stairway and walls he found a dampness which smelled like beer and whisky, and was reminded of berrooms. He had seen, he said, kegs of beer and liquor carried up the stairway and had seen men come out drunk. On the day when the case was made he knocked at the door, and, to the person who answered, said:

"I want to see Ben Cook."

The door was closed in his face and locked, but in a few seconds Cook came out and was arrested. On the way to the city prison, Cook informed the officer that he waited upon the members of the club, saying:

"I never get any money, but when a gentleman gets a beer, cigar or whisky, I punch a hole through his ticket."

Porter Wingfield, who was not a member, had been in the club room as a guest, and when placed on the stand said that he had drank beer in the room.

"It wasn't nice beer or any of this new fangle truck was it? It was good beer, old time beer, wasn't it?" asked Judge Pendleton.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

"That'll do," said Judge Pendleton. "Now, your honor, I guess we are through."

Captain Milledge arose and in a brief speech said that he thought the city had failed to make out its case and that he would not introduce any witnesses.

"But," said Judge Anderson, interrupting the attorney, "there seems to be no doubt about beer having been furnished here."

The attorneys then began whispering to each other and to Mr. R. T. Dow, the president of the association. In a minute Mr. Harralson remarked:

"We will introduce Mr. Dow, the president of the association."

"I am the president of the Atlanta Independent club," said Mr. Dow, "and I know all about the workings of that organization. The colored man Cook has no control of the whisky and beer served in the club room. We do not deny that we have whisky and beer in the club. Our association is a social and benevolent one, and we have never had an idea of violating the law. We are not prohibitionists, and do not want to go to the wine rooms and drink agaric and get poisoned, so we have our liquors in the club room. We are a fraternity, and no one is allowed in the club rooms but the members and their invited guests. We have entertained a large number of the state legislators during the past month."

Mr. Dow then read extracts from the constitution and by-laws of the club, showing that it was for the social, moral and intellectual promotion of the members; that whisky and beer were not allowed to be sold in the rooms, and cursing and swearing were prohibited; that it was the duty of the members to take care of each other when sick, and bury the dead; and that the members were under oath not to violate any of the secrets of the association.

"Now, Mr. Dow," said Judge Pendleton, holding up the same card he had shown Mr. Richardson, "can you tell the court something about this card system in your club?"

"I can tell so much of the secrets of the club as I think I should," answered the gentleman. "You know it is a secret organization. We make assessments."

"You are sworn, Mr. Dow, to tell the whole truth," said Judge Anderson.

"I realize that, your honor," answered the gentleman, "but you must remember I have pledged myself to keep the secrets of the order. You can't make a Mason divulge secrets of his order in court, can you?"

"I am not arguing that point with you," said Judge Anderson, "and you must answer all questions which won't criminate you."

"I can't say that it will do that."

"Then answer the question."

"I refuse to do so."

"Then I'll have you locked up," said Judge Anderson, directing an officer to place the gentleman in prison until he felt disposed to answer the question.

"All right: I'm ready," said Mr. Dow.

Captain Milledge quickly arose, saying that he thought there was a misunderstanding between the court and witness. He then explained the situation, and advised Mr. Dow to answer. The gentleman finally admitted that when a member wanted a ticket he secured one without paying for it, but the money went in equal to its value when an assessment was made. The tickets were punched as drinks were served, and no member could hold two tickets at one time.

A witness was introduced to show the profit on beer and whisky at the rate charged for by the club.

The attorneys all spoke upon the case, and Judge Anderson started to dispose of it, finally saying:

"The defendant is evidently guilty, and —"

One of the attorneys interrupted the judge, asking for time in which to produce authority showing the privileges of clubs. The judge passed the case until Saturday, when it will be finally disposed of.

"All who try 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,' admit it to be the family benefactor." Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

West End Gun Club.

The West End Gun Club had its semi-weekly shoot at its grounds in West End, yesterday afternoon, with the following result:

Almond 15, Lynch 9, Woodward, John 9, Morrison 9, Jackson 10, Dr. Gray 9, Wallace 2, Howell, C, 5. Total 68.

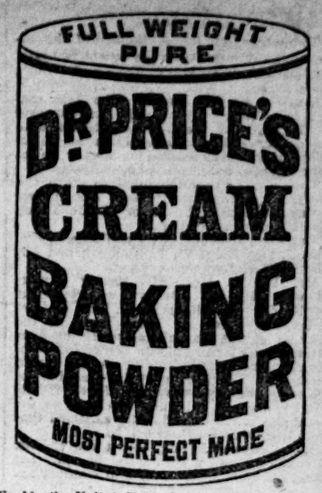
Shropshire 8, Thorn 12, Silvey 12, Leigh 8, Crenshaw 10, Abbett 9, Woodward, J. F. 4, Howell, A. 4. Total 67.

This was the third practice of the club, several members shooting for the first time.

The next meet will be Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.—"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol nrun d&w last p wk

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.
aug28—d1y un wfl&b 8p 1st col sun tue thu

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR
RENTS
STORES STORES STORES
I have For Rent, from 1st September, for 12 months, the following list of stores:

Nos. 3 and 5 Peachtree street, each	$ 100 00
No. 17 Peachtree street	100 00
No. 42 Marietta street	75 00
No. 142 Whitehall street	65 00
No. 26 Broad street	50 00
No. 30 Peachtree street	50 00
Nos. 10 and 11 Mitchell street	50 00
No. 31 Mitchell street	40 00
No. 37 Decatur street	40 00
No. 14 Hunter street	35 00
No. 291 Marietta street	30 00
No. 110 Peachtree street	30 00
No. 127 Whitehall street	25 00
No. 104 Peachtree street	30 00
No. 111 Whitehall street	25 00
No. 118 Marietta street	20 00
No. 124 Marietta street	18 00
No. 190 Houston street	12 00
No. 258 Marietta street	10 00

One Warehouse corner Hunter and Forsyth, several Basement rooms.

A large list of residences, offices, rooms, coal and wood yards, etc.

Today begins the renting year and now is the time to come in and make arrangements for the coming year, and be in time for the Piedmont fair.

I have a good demand for houses, and landlords having houses vacant come in and let me find you a tenant. G. W. ADAIR.
sep 1 2 3 8p Now 5 Kimball House, Wall St.

AUGUST 31, 1887.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wholesale Commission business to F. P. Singleton, whom I highly recommend to my former customers as a gentleman in every way worthy their confidence and patronage.

Hereafter I will devote all my time to the wholesale grocery business of Tidwell & Pope.
R. W. TIDWELL.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

SEE OUR IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
MID-SUMMER GOODS!
We Cannot Fail to Please You.
ALL SIZES! ALL KINDS!
—WE BEGIN THIS WEEK—
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE!
Immense Reductions in All Departments. Special Drives in
Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits!
HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIAMOND EARRINGS. When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unsea, and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.
No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.

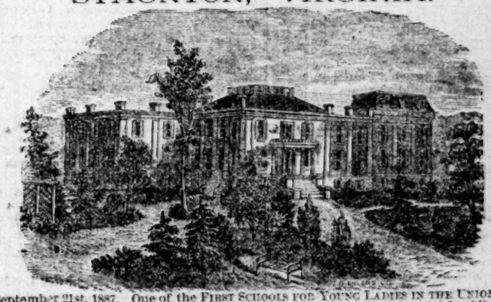
SCIPLE SONS,
Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements, Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals.
NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company,
OF ATLANTA.
28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00.
T. B. NEAL, President. ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys.
Business enterprise no less than business prudence demands that you have your titles warranted. Are you proposing to buy cheap property which your vender is indifferent about selling? To be sure of no trouble about the title, have it warranted for your own benefit. Are you wanting to sell to a buyer in different on account of the title? Clinch the trade by having the title warranted for the benefit of the purchaser. Are you proposing to sell at public outcry? Guard against luke-warm bidding by announcing that "Titles will be warranted by the LAND TITLE WARRANTY COMPANY." Are you seeking a loan on your property at low interest? Obtain a certificate of warranty on your title transferable as collateral to your mortgage, and you need nothing more. Send for circular. Address,
ALEX. W. SMITH, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wesleyan Female Institute
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



Opens September 21st, 1887. One of the FIRST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNION. All its appointments thorough. Buildings elegant. Steam heat. Gas light. Situation beautiful. Climate splendid. Pupils from nineteen States. All important advantages in one greatly reduced charge. Board, Washing, Lights, English, Latin, French, German, Music, for scholastic year, from September to June, $260. For Catalogue, write to
REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia.
7h sa tu wky

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 8, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:30 am	7:15 pm	2:20 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	3:00 pm	12:01p m
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30p m
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	10:08 am	7:50 pm	* 4:55 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:35 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:20 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:20 pm					
Arrive Eufaula	3:55 pm	4:26 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:12 pm	7:25 am					
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	11:05 pm	1:20 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	6:00 pm	6:15 am					
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:14 pm					
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm						
Arrive at Greenville	11:05 am	6:25 pm					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:30 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:30 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm					
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:00 am	1:30 am				
Leave Columbus	12:40 pm	11:00 pm	8:30 am	6:40 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	10:47 am	7:22 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	3:00 pm	5:10 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am				† 1:00 pm
Leave Hapeville							
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:30 am					
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am						
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 pm					
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:15 am	* 9:50 am	11:10 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R., Savannah, Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE

VOL. XIX.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the State Convention at Des Moines.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY SECTIONS.

Indorsement of President Cleveland—The Treasury Surplus—Sympathy for Ireland—Other Political News.

DES MOINES, Iowa, September 1.—The state democratic convention met here today at eleven o'clock. District caucuses had previously designated committee memberships so that a preliminary organization was soon effected and a recess taken. On reassembling in the afternoon Cato Sells was made permanent chairman. Every county represented one in nearly every case by a full delegation, 611 delegates being present. Nominations were: Governor, Major T. J. Anderson; lieutenant governor, J. M. Elder; supreme court judge, Charles S. Fogg; superintendent of public instruction, H. W. Sawyer. All on first ballot in each case.

The report of the committee on resolutions requested that the platform be adopted by sections, which was agreed to.

The first resolution was adopted unanimously, and the second was adopted after the insertion of the words "and tobacco." After the adoption of the second resolution a motion was carried by a close vote instructing the officers to send a cablegram to Mr. Gladstone. The other resolutions were adopted without dissent until the liquor plank was read. The committee had disagreed. Colonel Mackey, in behalf of the minority, presented a substitute favoring "a judicious regulation of the liquor law and the practice of local option." This was voted down after a heated discussion, and a motion to strike out local option from the plank was also adopted. The original report was adopted. The rest of the platform was adopted and, complete, is as follows:

We commend the fidelity of President Cleveland to the obligations of his high trust and congratulatory upon the economy, courage, honesty, and patriotism of his administration and we cordially approve the public land policy of the president. Land grabs to the extent of millions of acres have been restored to the public domain and reserved for actual settlers only, and attempts of cattle syndicates to close and appropriate large tracts of public land to their own uses have been defeated.

The continuance of the democratic administration is a guaranty that not an acre shall be granted to any railroad or corporation. The civil service of the country has